PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

AND

MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Volume 36. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1820. New Series, No. 3.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY
EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Payable in Advance.

GOLD LEAF.

A Quantity of Gold Leaf,
FOR SALE BY THE PACK.
Allen & Grant.
Pittsburgh, June 12. tf.

COTTON.

45 Bales Prime Cotton,
FOR SALE
At the Warehouse of Anshutz & Rahm, Wood street,
Which will be sold low for CASH.
S. & A. Hart.
June 12. 3

Bean & Butler,

Have now on hand, and will continue to be supplied with, a quantity of the following articles, of their own manufacture, viz.

Corn & Grass Scythes,
Sickles,
Axes,
Spades and Shovels,
Hoes,
Screw Augurs,
} Warranted of superior quality.

3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d CUT NAILS,

And will furnish to order at a short notice, any article of manufactured Iron. In addition to which they have a large quantity of

No. 1, 2 & 3 Foolscap Paper,
Common and extra fine post ditto,
Super Royal Printing ditto,
All sizes wrapping ditto,
Bonnet Boards—
Also a quantity of
WIRE SIFTERS, RIDDLES, SCREENS,
And all other articles in the Wire line.

Manufactured Tobacco,

IN KEGS.

Castings, Beaver, Racoon and Muskrat Furs, etc.

All of which will be sold low for cash, negotiable paper or acceptances in the city.
Pittsburgh, December 24.

Pittsburgh & New Alexandria TURNPIKE ROAD.

Newlensburgh, June 1, 1820.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road, on motion,

Resolved—That as the Company have yet five thousand dollars of checks struck, part of which is now in circulation, and as five miles of the road will be completed in four weeks from this date, for which the company will draw ten thousand dollars of state funds, the President and Managers pledge themselves to redeem all Checks that may be in circulation, if offered at the Treasury, with state funds as soon as the first draft is made.

By order of the Board,
JER'H. MURRY, Pres't.
Attest ROBERT RAINEY, Sec.

Copartnership.

STORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS,
St. Louis, (Missouri.)

GILES SAMUEL, formerly of the house of Bacon, Samuel & Co. of Frankfort, K. and JOHN SAMUEL, having entered into partnership as above, under the firm of Giles & John Samuel, will pay punctual attention to the shipping, storing, forwarding or sales of any goods committed to their care; and will transact such other business in their line as their friends may be so good as to favour them with.

REFERENCES.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter, Tilford & Hawkins, } Lexington, K.
Craig & Rankins, Daniel Bradford, } Georgetown, K.
Col. James Bristo, Robertson & Bailey, } Shelbyville, K.
William Watson & Co. Castleman & Dupuy, } New-Orleans.
James Peters & Co, Louisville, K.
James Birney, Danville, K.
John J. Marshall, Frankfort, K.
Leonard Dobbin, Pittsburgh. Pa.

St. Louis, 11th May. Ju5—6w

FLORENCE Commission House.

JACKSON M'KINILEY & SOUTHWORTH have a Ware House at FLORENCE at the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, ready for the reception of Cotton and such other articles, domestic and foreign, as may be consigned to them. They will purchase Cotton and Tobacco and sell dry Goods and Groceries, Salt and Provisions on Commission, for those who may favor them with their custom.

N. B. Salt is very much wanted at present.
Florence, November 27, 1819. Jan. 14—6m

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.
G. W. Waite, Manager.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000	is 20,000
1 Prize of	10,000	is 10,000
2 Prizes of	5,000	is 10,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is 10,000
6 Prizes of	500	is 3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is 2,000
42 Prizes of	50	is 2,100
7,150 Prizes of	6	is 42,900

20000 *Tickets—Prizes all floating, and to be drawn in 15 days.*

PRICE OF TICKETS.
SIX DOLLARS—Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITES' Truly Fortunate Office,

outh-west corner of Third and Chesnut streets, *PHILADELPHIA.*

Who have purchased the whole of the above splendid Scheme, and who have sold and paid Prizes amounting to

5000000 of Dollars.

All prizes will be paid in Gold as soon as demanded.

*** Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, &c.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1820.

Eastern and Western HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has rented a large and commodious building, in Water street, a few paces east of the Monongahela Bridge. This situation is truly beautiful, commanding a view up and down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers of at least two miles.—This, added to the fresh breezes which continually arise from said rivers, cannot fail to give it an advantage over many others in point of health. The western mail stage passes regularly near the door.

Also, good STABLING, with careful attendants and a LARGE YARD well enclosed, with good substantial gates, so that wagons, carriages, &c. will be perfectly safe. He hopes by paying such attention to travellers as ought to make them comfortable, he may merit and receive a share of public patronage.

C. M. DOUGHTY.
Pittsburgh, April 4, 1820.——3m

Domestic Cloths.

The subscribers have on CONSIGNMENT, a quantity of

Domestic
CLOTHS,

which they will sell at the Manufacturers prices, and take the following Bank Notes, AT PAR.

State Bank of Indiana at Vincennes, & branches,
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Madison,
State Bank of Tennesse and Branches,
State Bank of Kentucky and Branches,
Bank of Illiniois at Shawanee Town and Edwardsville,
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis,
North Carolina Banks,
Ditto Greenville,
Commercial Bank at Louisville,
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington,
Frankfort Bank,
Limestone do
Huntingdon and Centre,
Canton,

A. WAY & Co.
Market, between 3d & 4th streets

Fancy & Windsor Chair MANUFACTORY,

South side of Fourth between Smithfield and Wood streets, immediately opposite the Mayor's Office

THE subscribers grateful for past favours, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they continue to manufacture Fancy and Windsor

CHAIRS,

In all their varieties. They pledge themselves that their materials are of the best quality, well seasoned and sound. Those who may favor them with their custom, will find their prices low, and terms accommodating.

DEWEES & M'CULLOUGH.
Pittsburgh, May 1.——7
☞ D. & M'C. execute PAINTING, GILDING and ORNAMENTING.

Whiskey.

FOR SALE ABOUT 30 BARRELS

WHISKEY,

Of the first quality.—Inquire of the subscriber at the corner of 4th and Wood streets.

JAS. B. OLIVER.
June 5. tf

Adams & Hutchison,

Offer for sale,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz.

50 TONS JUNIATA BAR IRON at $130 per Ton
20 Tons Juniata Boiler Iron, 3-16 inch } $200 Ton
3 ditto ditto do 1-4 ditto } $200 Ton
10 ditto 8 & 10d Nails (Juniata Iron) 11 cts lb. All other sizes reduced from former prices.
20 doz. Drawing Chains, $17 pr doz.
30 do Hoes, $8 pr do.
} CASH PRICES.

650 BOXES

Geneva Window Glass,

At a credit of 6 months on approved paper;

8 by 10	$10 per Box,
10 by 12	11 do
12 by 15 / 12 by 18	16 do

—ALSO—

300 TONS PIG METAL,
Just received.

In expectation, and will be received in a few days, a large quantity of

Kentucky Leaf & Manufactured
TOBACCO
AND CIGARS,

400 bbls Conemaugh Salt,
13,000 weight Red Lead,
Suitable for POTTERS,
Which will be sold at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Trotter's Warranted
GUN-POWDER.

Just receceived and for sale
100 KEGS
Superior glazed RIFLE POWDER, Nos. 20, 25 30, and 36, manufactured at the Powder Works of Samuel Trotter, one and a half miles from Lexington, Ken. and warranted equal in quality to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in the United States;
Pittsburgh, March 16. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore existing under the firm of HENRY MILLER & Co. Patent Cooking Stove Manufacturers, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to JAMES BELDEN, in Pittsburgh, Pa. who is duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

HENRY MILLER,
JAS. BELDEN.
Cincinnati, January 27, 1820.

The above business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at the old stand in Pittsburgh, and as he intends to devote his whole time and attention to the business, the public may rest assured that all orders will be promptly attended to.

The utility, convenience and economy of "*C. Postly's Patent Cooking Stove or Portable Kitchen,*" are becoming too well known in the western country not to be rightly appreciated in these times of pecuniary pressure, when *economy* in families is so highly recommended and so much insisted on by all wise and judicious men in the country. As this Stove has already obtained the entire approbation of many respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and various parts of the western country who have made trial of it, the subscriber refers to such for any information that may be desired respecting this great improvement in domestic economy.

JAS. BELDEN.
Pittsburgh, February 15.

N. B. The above business will also be continued by H. Miller at the old stand in Cincinnati, corner of Main and Columbia streets.

*** The Editors of the Westmoreland Republican, (Greensburgh) Brownsville Register, and Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six months, and forward their accounts to J. Belden

Wm. Evens,

Plane Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, as usual, at the old stand in Irwin street, between Allegheny river & Penn street; where he hopes, by constant attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

May 1. 6m.

Tacks & Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,
Have just received a further supply of
TACKS & SPRIGS,
From the Factory in Massachusetts.
Their assortment is now extensive and complete, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, October 22. 1y

Just Received,

On CONSIGNMENT and For Sale at the Hardware store of

Benjamin Darlington,
In Market, between Third and Fourth streets,
STENIRMARK

Best German Scythes,
2000 MAYLAND WHET-STONES,
4000 lbs *BLOCK TIN*;
Together with a general assortment of Hardware,

Cutlery,
Steel, Iron, Castings, Shovels & Spades, Sickles, Mill and Cross-cut Saws,
And a general assortment of
Saddlery,

All which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale and Retail.
March 23. tf

N. B. All those who stand indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, will do well to call and settle their accounts and save cost.

B. DARLINGTON.

Machine Cards.

A. WAY & Co.

HAVE just received from the manufactory of Earl & Barker, in Leicester, Massachusetts, a complete assortment of

MACHINE CARDS,
Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
May 8. 2m

10,000 lbs. WOOL, Wanted Immediately

5000 lbs. *Quater Blood. Merino*
5000 lbs. *Common.*

THE highest prices current will be given in *Cash* for the above quantity of WOOL, or in *Goods*, at reduced prices—to be delivered at the store of Page & Gray, Pittsburgh, or at their store in Wheeling; at either of which will be found a general and extensive assortment of New and Cheap Goods.

☞ The Wool to be acceptable, must be washed before it is sheared, and the coarse locks trimmed off.

PAGE & GRAY.
Pittsburgh, April 10——8

$40 Reward.

STOP THE THIEF & SWINDLER!

WAS stolen, on Saturday the 20th May, inst out of the bureau of Jacob Christine, in Marietta, by a young man named

George Nicholas,

Son of Michael Nicholas, deceased, who formerly kept the Cross Keys tavern on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, a small Box, containing a ten dollar note on the Lancaster Bank, and a gold finger ring, with the initials S. C. on it. Said Nicholas is about 5 feet 8 inches high, tolerably stout built, fair complexion, light or sandy hair, large nose, and is a tailor by trade.—Had on when he went away, a blue coat with a velvet collar, and blue pantaloons. It is presumed he has either gone to Ohio or Virginia. Said Nicholas also borrowed of John Mishey, (son of the subscriber) on the 23d of this month, to be returned the same evening, a handsome

Dark Iron Grey Gelding,

About 15 hands high, nicked, carries well, about 7 years old, rather light coloured about the head than body, the end of his tail also some what whiter than other parts, a natural trotter, and is an excellent gig-horse. This horse, it is presumed, he has also taken with him. A reward of 40 dollars will be paid for securing the thief and horse within 200 miles of Lancaster, Pa. or 20 dollars for either, and 10 dollars additional for every 100 miles he may be further off when apprehended. The reward will be paid by the subscriber, living on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, near the village of Mountjoy, Lancaster county, Pa.

JACOB MISHEY.
May 26.——Ju. 5.

M'CRUM & BOWLES, *Commission Merchants,*

LOUISVILLE, Ken.
Reference.

Adams & Hutchison, M'Donnell & Ekin, Anshutz & Rahm, } PITTSBURGH.

May 8. 6m

NEW BOOKS.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Have just Received,

EUROPE, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.
The Family Mansion, by Mrs. Taylor.
New Olive Branch.
Historical Memoirs of
NAPOLEON,
BY B. E. O'MEARA.
June 5.

PRINTING.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that being provided with several kinds of new and elegant printing materials, they are at all times prepared to execute, with accuracy and despatch, every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, viz:

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS,
BLANK CHECKS, CARDS, TICKETS, NOTICES, &c. &c.

Also—all kinds of
Mercantile, Law, & Aldermen's
BLANKS;
Together with every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Pittsburgh, March 30.

The Partnership

BETWEEN LITTLE & BARNUM, manufacturers of Saddle Trees, was dissolved on the 9th of February last by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to John Little, who is authorized to settleall claims in favour or against it.

TheManufactory of
SADDLE-TREES
Will be carried on in future, by
JOHN LITTLE.
May 29, 1820. 3

W. & R. LECKY'S

SUPERIOR EXTRA PATENT
PLOUGHS

Warranted equal to any ever made in the United States.

In pointing out the advantages of the Ploughs over those generally termed '*Peacock's Patent Ploughs,*' the subscribers assure the public that they are not actuated by any motives of jealousy or hostility to the persons who have, as they themselves state, purchased the rights for a '*valuable consideration.*' But when on a fair trial, the superiority of their Ploughs has been so generally acknowledged by practical farmers, and from the very rapid sale they have met with, they are induced to prefer their claim to precedence.

Because—Their ploughs have a *whole share* and *landside* with a socket, made of wrought iron and steel, which prevents the necessity of a number of *screws* and *bolts*, which impede the operation of the ploughs by catching roots, grass, &c.

Because—They are so constructed, that any of the irons may be separately taken to a smith's shop for repair, without the necessity, as in case of 'Peacock's Patents,' of taking the whole plough to the shop.

Because—They are more simple in their construction, and less liable to be out of repair.

The ploughs will all be branded with the names of the subscribers, and *warranted*, and a general assortment of the various sizes always on hand. Also on hand, a quantity of IRONS and CASTINGS, which will be sold on moderate terms, and instructions given (gratis) to such persons as may wish to make the wood work of their own ploughs.

As the proprietors of 'Peacock's Patents,' wish to deter the public from purchasing what they call '*half patents,*' in allusion as we believe to those made by the subscribers, under the penalties of the law for every infringement, we deem it proper to state, that those who are disposed to purchase from us will be indemnified, in any security they demand, from the threats thus improperly held out.

Their ploughs are always made of the best materials, and of well seasoned wood.

They still carry on the *COACH & WAGGON* making business, at their old stand in Wood st. corner of Virgin alley.

W. & R. LECKY.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1820.

WOOL CARDING.

James Arthurs

AVAILS himself of this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that his Carding Machinery is in complete order, and ready for the reception of Wool, and that in conformity to the pressure of the times, he has lowered his price for carding common wool to *eight cents per pound*, and Merino Wool in proportion; and that in consequence of this deduction in the price, it will be utterly impossible for him to give any credit. He requests all who may please to favor him with their custom, to be particular in having their wool properly cleaned, and to either grease their wool at home, or to bring one pound of clean hog's lard or butter, for eight pounds of wool.

Fulling carried on as usual.

Persons who have left cloth to be fulled, are requested to take it away, as he cannot be accountable for any damages done by the moth.

*** All those who are indebted, are requested to make payment. Good wool will be taken at the market price.

Pittsburgh, May 29.——5 ... liberal terms.

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4000 lbs *BLOCK TIN;*

Together with a general assortment of Hardware,

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Steel, Iron, Castings, Shovels & Spades, Sickles, Mill and Cross-cut Saws,

And a general assortment of

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All which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale and Retail.

March 23. tf

N. B. All those who stand indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, will do well to call and settle their accounts and save cost.

B. DARLINGTON.

Machine Cards.

A. WAY & Co.

HAVE just received from the manufactory of Earl & Barker, in Leicester, Massachusetts, a complete assortment of

MACHINE CARDS,

Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

May 8. 2m

10,000 lbs. WOOL,

Wanted Immediately

5000 lbs. *Quater Blood. Merino*
5000 lbs. *Common.*

THE highest prices current will be given in *Cash* for the above quantity of WOOL, or in *Goods*, at reduced prices—to be delivered at the store of Page & Gray, Pittsburgh, or at their store in Wheeling; at either of which will be found a general and extensive assortment of New and Cheap Goods.

☞ The Wool to be acceptable, must be washed before it is sheared, and the coarse locks trimmed off.

PAGE & GRAY.
Pittsburgh, April 10——8

$40 Reward.

STOP THE THIEF & SWINDLER!

WAS stolen, on Saturday the 20th May, inst out of the bureau of Jacob Christine, in Marietta, by a young man named

George Nicholas,

Son of Michael Nicholas, deceased, who formerly kept the Cross Keys tavern on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, a small Box, containing a ten dollar note on the Lancaster Bank, and a gold finger ring, with the initials S. C. on it. Said Nicholas is about 5 feet 8 inches high, tolerably stout built, fair complexion, light or sandy hair, large nose, and is a tailor by trade.—Had on when he went away, a blue coat with a velvet collar, and blue pantaloons. It is presumed he has either gone to Ohio or Virginia. Said Nicholas also borrowed of John Mishey, (son of the subscriber) on the 23d of this month, to be returned the same evening, a handsome

Dark Iron Grey Gelding,

About 15 hands high, nicked, carries well, about 7 years old, rather light coloured about the head than body, the end of his tail also some what whiter than other parts, a natural trotter, and is an excellent gig-horse. This horse, it is presumed, he has also taken with him. A reward of 40 dollars will be paid for securing the thief and horse within 200 miles of Lancaster, Pa. or 20 dollars for either, and 10 dollars additional for every 100 miles he may be further off when apprehended. The reward will be paid by the subscriber, living on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, near the village of Mount joy, Lancaster county, Pa.

JACOB MISHEY.
May 26.——Ju. 5.

M'CRUM & BOWLES,

Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ken.

Reference.

Adams & Hutchison, M'Donnell & Ekin, Anshutz & Rahm, } PITTSBURGH.

May 8. 6m

NEW BOOKS.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Have just Received,

EUROPE, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.
The Family Mansion, by Mrs. Taylor.
New Olive Branch.

Historical Memoirs of

NAPOLEON,

BY B. E. O'MEARA.
June 5.

PRINTING.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that being provided with several kinds of new and elegant printing materials, they are at all times prepared to execute, with accuracy and despatch, every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING. viz:

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, BLANK CHECKS, CARDS, TICKETS, NOTICES, &c. &c.

Also—all kinds of

Mercantile, Law, & Aldermen's

BLANKS;

Together with every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

Pittsburgh, March 30.

The Partnership

BETWEEN LITTLE & BARNUM, manufacturers of Saddle Trees, was dissolved on the 9th of February last by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to John Little, who is authorized to settleall claims in favour or against it.

The Manufactory of

SADDLE-TREES

Will be carried on in future, by
JOHN LITTLE.
May 29, 1820. 3

W. & R. LECKY'S

SUPERIOR EXTRA PATENT

PLOUGHS

Warranted equal to any ever made in the United States.

In pointing out the advantages of the Ploughs over those generally termed '*Peacock's Patent Ploughs,*' the subscribers assure the public that they are not actuated by any motives of jealousy or hostility to the persons who have, as they themselves state, purchased the rights for a '*valuable consideration.*' But when on a fair trial, the superiority of their Ploughs has been so generally acknowledged by practical farmers, and from the very rapid sale they have met with, they are induced to prefer their claim to precedence.

Because—Their ploughs have a *whole share* and *landside* with a socket, made of wrought iron and steel, which prevents the necessity of a number of *screws* and *bolts*, which impede the operation of the ploughs by catching roots, grass, &c.

Because—They are so constructed, that any of the irons may be separately taken to a smith's shop for repair, without the necessity, as in case of 'Peacock's Patents,' of taking the whole plough to the shop.

Because—They are more simple in their construction, and less liable to be out of repair.

The ploughs will all be branded with the names of the subscribers, and *warranted*, and a general assortment of the various sizes always on hand. Also on hand, a quantity of IRONS and CASTINGS, which will be sold on moderate terms, and instructions given (gratis) to such persons as may wish to make the wood work of their own ploughs.

As the proprietors of 'Peacock's Patents,' wish to deter the public from purchasing what they call '*half patents,*' in allusion as we believe to those made by the subscribers, under the penalties of the law for every infringement, we deem it proper to state, that those who are disposed to purchase from us will be indemnified, in any security they demand, from the threats thus improperly held out.

Their ploughs are always made of the best materials, and of well seasoned wood.

They still carry on the *COACH & WAGGON* making business, at their old stand in Wood st. corner of Virgin alley.

W. & R. LECKY.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1820.

WOOL CARDING.

James Arthurs

AVAILS himself of this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that his Carding Machinery is in complete order, and ready for the reception of Wool, and that in conformity to the pressure of the times, he has lowered his price for carding common wool to *eight cents per pound*, and Merino Wool in proportion; and that in consequence of this deduction in his price, it will be utterly impossible for him to give any credit. He requests all who may please to favor him with their custom, to be particular in having their wool properly cleaned, and to either grease their wool at home, or to bring one pound of clean hog's lard or butter, for eight pounds of wool.

Fulling carried on as usual.

Persons who have left cloth to be fulled, are requested to take it away, as he cannot be accountable for any damages done by the moth

*** All those who are indebted, are ed to make payment. Good wool ed at the market price.

Pittsburgh, May 29.——5 ost liberal terms

From the National Gazette.

INDISCRETION.

A story of a most horrible murder, of which the scene is laid in France, is now passing through our daily papers. Whoever will be at the pains to examine the improbable, if not impossible, details given of the treatment of a young woman, will see that it must be a fabrication. Persons are regularly employed in London to cater, by the manufacture of such anecdotes, for the distempered appetite of the British public in regard to the monstrous and the atrocious. The most revolting feature of in the British newspapers is, perhaps, their unceasing repetition of the most horrible villainies and of all the minutiæ of savage and frantic crime. Examples of guilt followed by signal punishment, may be occasionally held forth with advantage to public morals; but these are liable to be seriously injured, their delicacy and sensitiveness to be blunted, by the perpetual exhibition of images of turpitude, and wonderful feats of depravity. The imagination of individuals generally well disposed, is struck, stirred up, and vitiated; they admire the ingenuity of the nefarious devices with which they are entertained; their memory broods over what they have read; they are thus set upon imitation when the opportunity and the temptation occur.

It is perfectly well known that the story of one murder or burglary emblazoned in newspapers and hawked in pamphlets, has, in England, made many murderers and burglars; and that if crime is the prominent transaction in that country, it is, in no small part, because crime is the universal theme. The Editors of the American newspapers have given too much into the habit of publishing whatever tale of horror falls within their reach, without reflecting on the possible consequences to the moral sense and fancy of the people. Better would it be if they confined themselves to "the moving accidents," the natural catastrophes, the nursery anecdotes, the long-drawn woeful narratives of babes lost in the woods and blind alleys; the recipes for corns and itches, pickles and preserves; the metrical lispings of students & misses in their teens,—which are so profusely spread before the public as a repast that cost no trouble to the purveyors, and if it does not afford any nourishment, will, at least, administer a poison to the partakers. The collection of these things is like the culling of simples; it is the preparation of an innocent pap for full grown gentlemen who have not shed their bibs, and notable housewives who are not so fortunate as to possess the volume of "Domestic cookery." We would not interfere with the harmless vocation.

From this subject of making an Old Bailey calender of a newspaper, we are naturally led to animadvert upon an intention, which we have seen somewhere announced, of republishing in this country a late production of the British press, entitled "A treatise on the adulterations of food and culinary poisons. Exhibiting the fraudulent sophistications of articles employed in domestic economy. By Frederic Accum."

This is, no doubt, a useful and necessary work in England; but in the United States it is not wanted; the pernicious arts of which it treats are here rarely practised, and for the most part unknown; they are the unenviable trophies of superior British refinement and religion, so much extolled over the American; let not our humble but happy ignorance be disturbed; let us not be taught evil as the prize of knowledge. Nothing can be more certain than that the effusion of Mr. Accum's Treatise on this side of the water, will lead to more "fraudulent sophistications" than it would cause to be detected.

CEREMONIES at JERUSALEM on GOOD FRIDAY.

Extract from the Journal of an English Traveller in Palestine.

Good Friday, April 9th, 1819—The Pacha of Damascus arrived with a force of about 5000 men, and encamped north of the town. He was saluted by a discharge of cannon from the walls, &the firing continued, at intervals, during the whole day. The Pacha went to the grand mosque in great pomp. In the evening we were present at the ceremonies in the holy sepulchre. We entered the Latin chapel and took our seats. Nearly all the friars in attendance, who were not officiating, were clothed in white tunic, over the dress of their order. Shortly the Reverndissimo appeared; and took his seat in the Pontifical chair, where he was robed by the attendants; white sleeves, tunic and apron, pluviale of black velvet richly embroidered with gold, black scarf also embroidered, mitre of black velvet, cross set with precious stones round the neck, and silver guilt crosier. The eight functionaries about him with the same rich gold & velvet robes, two carried silver vessels of holy water, myrrh and aloes; two, the crocier of gold; two, silver urns of rose water: and two performed the office of train bearers. When all was thus in readiness, the lights of the chapel were extingushed, and a sermon delivered in Italian; after which the friars and ourselves were provided each with a lighted candle, and the procession commenced headed by the choir. A large crucifix was borne by one of the friars on which was extended a flexible image of Christ, about four feet high, painted in the natural colors. The procession halted opposite the altar of the division of clothes, where a sermon was delivered in Italian, by an Abbe. The next sermon was delivered in Spanish, by one of the friars.

The procession then advanced to the Latin chapel, on Mount Calvary, where another Italian sermon was delivered by the Abbe,—in which the preacher alluded to our desertion from the Catholic Church. The cross was laid on the ground before him. this being said be the spot where our Saviour was nailed to it. The procession then moved to the place of crucifixion; a chapel adjoining, blonging to the Greeks, where the cross was planted in its original station. A sermon was here delivered in Italian, by a friar;—after which ensued the ceremony of taking down from the [illegible]; the crown of thorns was taken off, and [illegible] a golden dish.—Pincers and Hammers [illegible] loosening and drawing the nails were drawn, and then it was laid in a white linen sheet, borne at each corner by a friar, then preceded by this crucifix. Thus the procession moved on to the stone where Christ's body was anointed by Joseph of Arimathea, who was then personated by the Reverendissimo, & the ceremony was performed. The body was laid out on the stone, then washed with holy water, and anointed with a mixture of myrrh and aloes. A long sermon was then preached by one of the friars, in Arabic. The immense candles and brazen candlesticks, and the rich dresses of the priests, and the vast concourse of the people around, rendered the ceremony imposing, though we could not help being ashamed at its idolatrous puerility. The least ceremony was the interment;—the body was rolled up in the sheet, borne by four persons, and deposited in the tomb by the Reverendissimo; here the last sermon was delivered by one of the friars, in Spanish.

Account of a new sect in India, and of Ranchun Rey, its founder.

Since the English have established a Church in India, with episcopal authority at Calcutta, Christianity is spreading rapidly in proportion to the increase and consolidation of their civil and military power. Under such circumstances, the statement by M. Acosta, relative to the rise of a new India sect will not be devoid of interest.

Ramohun-Roy-Banondia, is the son of a rich Bramin, who, to avoid the despotism of the Mogul governors, had quitted Marchedabad, the ci-devant capitol of Bengal, and fixed his residence within the English territory. In 1780, he had a son whom he caused to be instructed in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages. His masters in Arabic gave him lessons out of Aristotle and Euclid, which he was competent to understand; after which, in some conversation with some learned Mussulmen, he began to entertain doubts as to the religion of Brama, and this led him to an investigation of the religious doctrines of India, of Mahomet and of Christianity.

After the death of his father, being only five and twenty years of age, he removed to Marchedabad, and there drew up a writing proscribing idolatry in all religions; this appeared in the Persian language with an Arabic preface. He had now to encounter a series of persecutions, both from the Hindoos and Mussulmen, so that he was obliged in 1814, to take refuge in Calcutta. There he purchased a house built in the European style, employed himself in learning English and Latin, and took lessons in the Mathematics from a German of the name of Makay, a person of merit and of a philosophic turn. Some of his compatriots to the number of a dozen, of the same rank in the cast of Bramins, and of equal opulence, adopted his religious opinions; & in consequence of this he is now become the head of a sect that can muster about a thousand adherents.

He calls his system the Creed of Unity; but as for morals he respects only those of the Christian Gospel. His disciples frequent his house every Sunday, eat, drink, & chaunt hymns in Sanscrit, or in the language of Bengal, to the honour of the only true God. The Hindoos, whose religion he despises, have lavished persecution on him, in all its different kinds: but his intellect, his firmness, his extensive connections, and his wealth, have hitherto prevented his excommunication from the Cast. He wishes to avoid this, not to lose the society of his wife and eldest son. He exercises great hospitality to a number of the Bramins, who, eating once at his table, may become liable to the above mentioned expulsion.

At his charge he maintains a school of fifty children, who receive instruction in the Sanscrit, in the English language, and Geography. His principal attacks are levelled at the casts of the Hindoos, and to these he attributes all the corrupt notions, and practices of the nation; but he derives his proofs and arguments only from the books held in estimation by the Indians; and he avails himself of his rank and consequence as a Bramin, to enlighten his fellow countrymen as to the true sense of their sacred books.

Revue Encyclopedique.

ANIMAL SOCIETY.

Professor Toutelle, in his treatise on the influence of Physical and Moral Causes on man, cites the following curious example of Animal Society, in illustration of the fact that the animals comprehend perfectly the language of the deaf and dumb. The learned professor quotes this wonderful instance from a memoir upon those born deaf and dumb, by citizen Bouvier des Mortiers:—*American.*

"In the Autumn of 1270, I travelled through the cantons of *Marilais*, and of *Saint florent-le-vieux*, situate upon the left banks of the *Liore*, in which prevailed an epidemick, occasioned by the bad quality of the new wheat. In entering the yard of a large farm, I saw a sheep remarkable for the variety of his fleece, and by the manner in which he bounded and endeavoured to climb along the walls. This animal was deaf from its birth. The farmers who came to sell their flock of sheep at the market of *Marilais*, had reserved this age, who was also born dumb; these two beings, whose equal privations seemed to assimilate in the order of nature, were united by habit, so strongly, that they could not be separated from each other; their society was so intimate, their tastes so similar and so concordant, that human society never, perhaps, accorded more perfectly.

"After having diverted the child all the day, the sheep slept at night at the side of its bed, and it would not have been an easy matter to have removed it from this situation; just so, the child would not sleep without the company of its comrade; the latter being very fond of the new grain, the pungent taste of which rendered it gay, and made it skip about more than ordinary. The child was not sparing of this provision, still less to satisfy it, than to amuse itself with its follies; but the portion having been this day, larger than customary, and its action so violent, that the animal became frantick, overturned and broke all in the house, so that they were obliged to confine it in the yard: it was at this moment that I entered. The farmers, to whom I testified my surprise, made me acquainted with all the particulars, which I have just related. If the child, said they to me, only appears in the yard, the sheep will be quiet immediately. I entreated them to satisfy my curiosity on that score. The child appeared—he approached his dear sheep with gestures; he spoke to it in his own way, in making very curious sounds; the animal saw him, ran bleating, gently inclined its head, and its phrenzy expired under the caressing hand of its friend."

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

Chiddenbury, (Vermont) May 30.

On the 12th instant, a piece of land, of upwards of five acres, lying on the east bank of Lake Champlain, in Orwell, nearly opposite a place called Negro Point, sunk about forty feet, and slid into the Lake—throwing the bed of the lake up about ten feet above the surface of the water; for a distance in some places of about ten rods in width, and thirty in length. A number of men who were rafting near the place, were surprised by a sudden swell of the water, without knowing the cause of the phenomenon; but they soon perceived the ground to settle & break up in various directions, & move toward the lake. The ground which is broken appears to be composed at a small distance from the surface, principally of blue clay. A part of the land was covered with small trees of various kinds, some of which were torn up by the roots, and others moved in an erect position. The ground is much broken, and thrown up in large ridges in many directions. The land being much elevated, as you proceed from the water, caused it to move with greater force; and so sudden and powerful was its pressure against the water, that it occasioned it to rise nearly three feet on the opposite shore which is about a mile and a half distant.

Extraordinary Elopement.—The extraordinary elopement of Mr. William Trigg, cashier of the Paris branch bank of Kentucky, with a young lady of respectable connections, has been stated in the most of the papers. His age, his religious standing, and integrity of character, had given to the affair much interest.

The Detroit Gazette, of the 21st ult. after noticing the elopement, and the disappearance of the post-notes from the bank, adds:

"It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state that circumstances have recently been communicated to us relating to the post-notes, which lead to the belief that he never intended to take them; they are now in possession of a gentleman in this place, subject to the orders of the officers of the bank to which they belong.

"To assuage, in some measure, the grief & indignation which the relatives and friends of the indiscreet and unfortunate pair must feel at their extraordinary and wicked conduct, we have the satisfaction to state that about two weeks ago they arrived at Malden, at which time the statement of their elopement had reached this place, and as soon as their arrival was known, measures were taken to convince them of the impropriety of their conduct. The gentlemen who undertook this delicate business, and who, we believe, were personally acquainted with Mr. Trigg, had the satisfaction to find both deeply impressed with the magnitude of their guilt, and the injury they had done their relatives and themselves. They consented to an immediate separation, & the young woman is now in this place, while Mr. Trigg remains at Malden.'

Death of a Philosopher.

The venerable Mr. Ellery, the subject of the extract which we give below, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and upwards of ninety years old when he died. The writer of the letter is a gentleman of Rhode Island, of much destinction, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased.

Extract of a letter, dated Newport, R. Island, March, 14.

"Old Mr. Ellery died like a philosopher. In thruth, death, in its common form, never came near him. His strength wasted gradually for the last year, until he had not enough left to draw in his breath, and so he ceased to breathe. The day on which he died, he got up as usual and dressed himself, took his old flag bottomed chair without arms, in which he sat for more than half a century, and was reading Tully's Offices in the Latin without glasses, though the print was as fine as that of the smallest pocket Bible. Dr. W. stopped on his way to the Hospital as he usually did; and on perceiving the old gentleman could scarcely raise his eyelids to look at him, took his hand and found his pulse was gone. After drinking a little wine and water, Dr. W. told him his pulse beat stronger "O yes Doctor I have a charming pulse. But" he continued, "it is idle to talk to me in this way I am going off the stage of life, and it is a great blessing that I go free from sickness pain and sorrow." Some time after, his daughter finding him become extremely weak, wished him to be put to bed, which he at first objected to, saying he felt no pain, and there was no occasion for his going to bed. Presently after, however, fearing he might possibly fall out of his chair, he told them they might get him upright in the bed, so that he could continue to read. They did so, and he continued reading Cicero very quietly some time; presently they looked at him and found him dead, sitting in the same posture with his book under his chin, as a man who becomes drowsy and goes to sleep.

Nat Reg.

The following strange and mysterious story is in circulation in the neighbourhood of Kenninghall. One night last week, as a servant of Mr. Palmer, of Banham, was driving a loaded wagon, with corn to be delivered at Thetford, in passing the plantations of the Eccles, about two o'clock in the morning, he saw a man engaged in digging a place in the earth, apparently for the purpose of a grave, in which some person was to be interred; he went up to him and questioned him as to his intentions, in being so employed in such a place (not less than a mile distant from any dwelling) at such an hour; and not receiving any satisfactory answer, he had the presence of mind to call aloud as if to some person whom he had left with the wagon, saying, "as we are two of us we can master him;" which so much intimidated the man who was digging, that he immediately fled into the plantation, leaving behind him the spade, and a good great coat, which the wagon-driver took up, and put into his wagon, and proceeded towards Thetford. He had not gone far when he met a young woman, and asked her where she was going at such an unseasonable hour; she told him that she had an appointment with a young man, by whom she was pregnant, and began to bewail herself bitterly, but the man persuaded her to return back, telling her that he suspected the person she intended to meet had no good designs towards her, and then related what he had seen, showing her by the light of the moon the great coat, which she instantly recognized as that of the person in question; from which it has been conjectured, that his intentions in decoying her to that solitary place, at that time, were to have murdered her, and buried her in the grave he had prepared, and which many persons on Sunday last went to look at from Kenninghall and the villages adjoining.

Norwich Mercury.

In the *Richmond Compiler* we find the following weighty reasons why matrimonial connexions are less frequent than formerly:—

"But there is another reason, why marriages are not more frequent. You ladies are rather too extravagant in your expenses.—Your dress is enough to scare an honest man from marrying you. Your merino shawls, your lace veils, your cloaks flounced up to your knees, (modesty excuse me) your corsets, your false curls, your elegant Leghorn bonnets, your Canton crapes, your satin gowns, your love for conversations, your squeezes, your taste for carriages, and equipages—why, these are enough to daunt the hearts of the bravest among us. Remember too, my dear Clarissa, what a host of new expenses this business of matrimony brings along with it. Let me refresh your memory for one moment; there are cradles and caps, corals and bells, and nice frocks, and fur hats, for masters and misses—& bread and milk; and there is schooling of all sorts and sizes; the Latin school, and the dancing school, and the French school and the music school; so that by the time we fulfil the last requisition of Philip the 4th, and muster half a dozen of brats at our fire sides, the expenses of our children, added to our own, constitute a heavier tax than was ever laid by Augustus Cæsar upon his refractory old Batchelors.—Bring then to your aid a little economy. Come down in the scale of your expenses; be satisfied with less show and I'll answer for it this reformation will carry more batchelors to market than all the laws of Philip, or Louis the 14.

Take my advice then, Miss Clarissa—or if you are too far gone to use it yourself, preach it innocently among all your female acquaintances. Tell them to beware of being coquettes. Tell them to practice good humor, and carry, if not a pretty face, a pleasing one, about them. Advise them to practice economy and simplicity, both of heart and manners; to avoid all idle show, all ridiculous exhibitions. Tell them to study house keeping more, dresses less. A good house-wife is the first step towards making a good wife. Tell them to read the Spectator carefully—particularly the number which inculcates upon all young misses the necessity of making counterpanes, &c. &c.

I have a word of advice to the *Batchelors*, which I will beg leave to reserve to another occasion. I must confess, that for the most of them I have very little mercy."

A Married Man.

Illumination by Electricity.—Professor Meinecke of Halle has, in *Gilbert's Annals*, 1819, No. 5, proposed to illuminate halls, houses and streets by the electric spark, and expresses his strong persuasion that one day it will afford a more perfect and less expensive light than gas illumination, and will ultimately replace it. His plan is to arrange what are called in electricity, luminous tubes, glasses, &c. *i. e.* insulating substances, having a series of metallic spangles at small distances from each other, along the place to be illuminated; and then by a machine send a current of Electricity through them: sometimes also partially exhausted glasses, as the luminous receiver, conductor, &c. are used. In this way Professor Meinecke obtained from a two feet plate machine a constant light in his apartment equal to that of the moon, and even surpassing it; and by enclosing his system of sparks in tubes filled with rarified hydrogen gas, in which gas it is assumed that the electric spark is more than doubled in brilliancy, thinks it would be easy to enlarge the plan to any extent.

Machine for crossing rivers.—The mechanist Xavier Michel, residing at Offenbach, has invented a very simple and compact machine, by the aid of which rivers may be crossed, and even the sea attempted, without any danger of sinking. It is nearly five feet in diameter when unfolded. An opening of about thirteen inches in the centre is destined to receive the traveller. When dismounted, this apparatus is easily transported from place to place, for its entire weight scarcely exceeds five pounds. The inventor has made a number of experiments on the Rhine, all of which have been crowned with entire success. He can make the machine move forward or otherwise, at pleasure, and without any great exertion. In order more fully to prove the utility of his invention, Mr. Michel has determined to embark at Knel, and descend the Rhine to its mouth.

The longest law-suit ever heard of in England, or perhaps in the world, was between the heirs of sir T. Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other, respecting certain possessions not far from Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester. The suit was commenced at the end of the reign of Edward IV. and was depending till the reign of James I. when a compromise took place, it having lasted above 120 years.

Bank Note Exchange,

Corrected semi-monthly, at

J. & G. R. Gilmore's

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

In Market-street, between Second and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches	½ a 1 adv.
Philadelphia	½ a 1 adv
Bk. of Pittsburgh, Easton, Germantown, Montgomery Co. Chester, Westchester, Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	PAR
Brownsville, Northampton, Newhope Bridge Co. Bucks Co. Lancaster, Swatara, Harrisburgh, York, Carlisle, Chambersburgh, Greensburg	1a1½ dis.
F. & M. Bank of Pittsbg. Pittsbg. & Greensburgh Turnpike Road Co. Pittsbg. City Bills, Farmers Bk. of Reading,	4
Union town, Green Castle, Juniata Bank of Penn. Bedford, Marietta & Susq. Trading Co. Carlisle Agricul. & Manufac. Co.	40a45
Milton,	25
Huntgdon. & Centre,	12½
NEW-JERSEY.	
State Bank at New Brunswick, Bk. of N. Brunswick Mount Holly & Camden, Cumberland, New-Ark Insurance, State Bk. at Elizabeth,	PAR
Satate Bk. at Trenton & Sussex,	1 dis.
State Bk. at Morris, & Patterson Bank.	1 dis.
OHIO.	
Bank of Steubenville $5 & upwards,	1½
Other Steubenville Notes, Mount Pleasant,	1½
Western Reserve	2
St. Clairsville, & Bank of Chilicothe, Lancaster, Marietta,	2a3
Columbus,	25
Canton,	12½
West Union, Dayton, Hamilton, B of Cincinnati, Miama Ex. Co. N Lisbon, Zauesville Can. and Cleveland	30a35 45a50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	25
Portsmouth	45a50
John H. Piatt	40a50
Lebanon Miama Banking Co.	
KENTUCKY.	
State Bk. & Bran. Maysville,	24

VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia, Farmers Bank of Vir. and Branches, Bk of the Valley and Branches, & N. Western Bk. of Virginia at Wheeling,	1a1½
Morgantown and Charlestown, Ohio Company at Wheeling, South Branch,	2a4
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore City Bills,	½a1 adv.
City Bk. of Baltimore,	3 dis.
Annapolis & Branches, Frederick County, Havre de Grace, Prince George' County, Westminster, Hagerstown and Williamsport,	1a1½
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
ashington City Georgetown, Alexandria, gen.	1a1½
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria,	3
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank at Raleigh & Branches	12½
Newbern & Cape Fear,	15
SOUTH CAROLINA,	
Notes,	4a5
GEORGIA	
Notes,	12½
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, Farmers Bank and Branches, Wilmington and Brandywine,	PAR
NEW-YORK.	
City Banks,	1a1½ adv.
Albany, Troy, Lansinburgh, Newburgh, Mohawk, Middle District, Orange County, Catskill, Utica, Bk. of Columbia at Hudson, Auburn, Geneva, Ontario, Plattsburgh, Newburg branch at Ithica	1a3 dis.
MISSOURI, &c.	
Bk of Missou. at St. Louis, Bank of Mississippi at Natchez.	8a10
INDIANA.	
State Bank at Vincennes, Bank of Illinois at Shawanee Town,	10a12½
TENNESSEE.	
State Bk. & Bran. Nashville Bank	25a30

☞ Many of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other depreciated notes not enumerated above, will be taken on the most advantageous terms.

From the National Gazette.

INDISCRETION.

A story of a most horrible murder, of which the scene is laid in France, is now passing through our daily papers. Whoever will be at the pains to examine the improbable, if not impossible, details given of the treatment of a young woman, will see that it must be a fabrication. Persons are regularly employed in London to cater, by the manufacture of such anecdotes, for the distempered appetite of the British public in regard to the monstrous and the atrocious. The most revolting feature of in the British newspapers is, perhaps, their unceasing repetition of the most horrible villainies and of all the minutiæ of savage and frantic crime. Examples of guilt followed by signal punishment, may be occasionally held forth with advantage to public morals; but these are liable to be seriously injured, their delicacy and sensitiveness to be blunted, by the perpetual exhibition of images of turpitude, and wonderful feats of depravity. The imagination of individuals generally well disposed, is struck, stirred up, and vitiated; they admire the ingenuity of the nefarious devices with which they are entertained; their memory broods over what they have read; they are thus set upon imitation when the opportunity and the temptation occur.

It is perfectly well known that the story of one murder or burglary emblazoned in newspapers and hawked in pamphlets, has, in England, made many murderers and burglars; and that if crime is the prominent transaction in that country, it is, in no small part, because crime is the universal theme. The Editors of the American newspapers have given too much into the habit of publishing whatever tale of horror falls within their reach, without reflecting on the possible consequences to the moral sense and fancy of the people. Better would it be if they confined themselves to "the moving accidents," the natural catastrophes, the nursery anecdotes, the long-drawn woeful narratives of babes lost in the woods and blind alleys; the recipes for corns and itches, pickles and preserves; the metrical lispings of students & misses in their teens,—which are so profusely spread before the public as a repast that cost no trouble to the purveyors, and if it does not afford any nourishment, will, at least, administer a poison to the partakers. The collection of these things is like the culling of simples; it is the preparation of an innocent pap for full grown gentlemen who have not shed their bibs, and notable housewives who are not so fortunate as to possess the volume of "Domestic cookery." We would not interfere with the harmless vocation.

From this subject of making an Old Bailey calender of a newspaper, we are naturally led to animadvert upon an intention, which we have seen somewhere announced, of republishing in this country a late production of the British press, entitled "A treatise on the adulterations of food and culinary poisons. Exhibiting the fraudulent sophistications of articles employed in domestic economy. By Frederic Accum."

This is, no doubt, a useful and necessary work in England; but in the United States it is not wanted; the pernicious arts of which it treats are here rarely practised, and for the most part unknown; they are the unenviable trophies of superior British refinement and religion, so much extolled over the American; let not our humble but happy ignorance be disturbed; let us not be taught evil as the prize of knowledge. Nothing can be more certain than that the effusion of Mr. Accum's Treatise on this side of the water, will lead to more "fraudulent sophistications" than it would cause to be detected.

CEREMONIES at JERUSALEM on GOOD FRIDAY.

Extract from the Journal of an English Traveller in Palestine.

Good Friday, April 9th, 1819—The Pacha of Damascus arrived with a force of about 5000 men, and encamped north of the town. He was saluted by a discharge of cannon from the walls, &the firing continued, at intervals, during the whole day. The Pacha went to the grand mosque in great pomp. In the evening we were present at the ceremonies in the holy sepulchre. We entered the Latin chapel and took our seats. Nearly all the friars in attendance, who were not officiating, were clothed in white tunic, over the dress of their order. Shortly the Reverndissimo appeared; and took his seat in the Pontifical chair, where he was robed by the attendants; white sleeves, tunic and apron, pluviale of black velvet richly embroidered with gold, black scarf also embroidered, mitre of black velvet, cross set with precious stones round the neck, and silver guilt crosier. The eight functionaries about him with the same rich gold & velvet robes, two carried silver vessels of holy water, myrrh and aloes; two, the crocier of gold; two, silver urns of rose water: and two performed the office of train bearers. When all was thus in readiness, the lights of the chapel were extingushed, and a sermon delivered in Italian; after which the friars and ourselves were provided each with a lighted candle, and the procession commenced headed by the choir. A large crucifix was borne by one of the friars on which was extended a flexible image of Christ, about four feet high, painted in the natural colors. The procession halted opposite the altar of the division of clothes, where a sermon was delivered in Italian, by an Abbe. The next sermon was delivered in Spanish, by one of the friars.

The procession then advanced to the Latin chapel, on Mount Calvary, where another Italian sermon was delivered by the Abbe,—in which the preacher alluded to our desertion from the Catholic Church. The cross was laid on the ground before him. this being said be the spot where our Saviour was nailed to it. The procession then moved to the place of crucifixion; a chapel adjoining, blonging to the Greeks, where the cross was planted in its original station. A sermon was here delivered in Italian, by a friar;—after which ensued the ceremony of taking down from the cross; the crown of thorns was taken off, and [illegible] a golden dish.—Pincers and Hammers were used in loosening and drawing the nails; another dish of gold, both of which dishes were carried in procession,—The body was bound to the cross by a linen band, until the nails were drawn, and then it was laid in a white linen sheet, borne at each corner by a friar, then preceded by this crucifix. Thus the procession moved on to the stone where Christ's body was anointed by Joseph of Arimathea, who was then personated by the Reverendissimo, & the ceremony was performed. The body was laid out on the stone, then washed with holy water, and anointed with a mixture of myrrh and aloes. A long sermon was then preached by one of the friars, in Arabic. The immense candles and brazen candlesticks, and the rich dresses of the priests, and the vast concourse of the people around, rendered the ceremony imposing, though we could not help being ashamed at its idolatrous puerility. The least ceremony was the interment;—the body was rolled up in the sheet, borne by four persons, and deposited in the tomb by the Reverendissimo; here the last sermon was delivered by one of the friars, in Spanish.

Account of a new sect in India, and of Ranchun Rey, its founder.

Since the English have established a Church in India, with episcopal authority at Calcutta, Christianity is spreading rapidly in proportion to the increase and consolidation of their civil and military power. Under such circumstances, the statement by M. Acosta, relative to the rise of a new India sect will not be devoid of interest.

Ramohun-Roy-Banondia, is the son of a rich Bramin, who, to avoid the despotism of the Mogul governors, had quitted Marchedabad, the ci-devant capitol of Bengal, and fixed his residence within the English territory. In 1780, he had a son whom he caused to be instructed in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages. His masters in Arabic gave him lessons out of Aristotle and Euclid, which he was competent to understand; after which, in some conversation with some learned Mussulmen, he began to entertain doubts as to the religion of Brama, and this led him to an investigation of the religious doctrines of India, of Mahomet and of Christianity.

After the death of his father, being only five and twenty years of age, he removed to Marchedabad, and there drew up a writing proscribing idolatry in all religions; this appeared in the Persian language with an Arabic preface. He had now to encounter a series of persecutions, both from the Hindoos and Mussulmen, so that he was obliged in 1814, to take refuge in Calcutta. There he purchased a house built in the European style, employed himself in learning English and Latin, and took lessons in the Mathematics from a German of the name of Makay, a person of merit and of a philosophic turn. Some of his compatriots to the number of a dozen, of the same rank in the cast of Bramins, and of equal opulence, adopted his religious opinions; & in consequence of this he is now become the head of a sect that can muster about a thousand adherents.

He calls his system the Creed of Unity; but as for morals he respects only those of the Christian Gospel. His disciples frequent his house every Sunday, eat, drink, & chaunt hymns in Sanscrit, or in the language of Bengal, to the honour of the only true God. The Hindoos, whose religion he despises, have lavished persecution on him, in all its different kinds: but his intellect, his firmness, his extensive connections, and his wealth, have hitherto prevented his excommunication from the Cast. He wishes to avoid this, not to lose the society of his wife and eldest son. He exercises great hospitality to a number of the Bramins, who, eating once at his table, may become liable to the above mentioned expulsion.

At his charge he maintains a school of fifty children, who receive instruction in the Sanscrit, in the English language, and Geography. His principal attacks are levelled at the casts of the Hindoos, and to these he attributes all the corrupt notions, and practices of the nation; but he derives his proofs and arguments only from the books held in estimation by the Indians; and he avails himself of his rank and consequence as a Bramin, to enlighten his fellow countrymen as to the true sense of their sacred books.

Revue Encyclopedique.

ANIMAL SOCIETY.

Professor Toutelle, in his treatise on the influence of Physical and Moral Causes on man, cites the following curious example of Animal Society, in illustration of the fact that the animals comprehend perfectly the language of the deaf and dumb. The learned professor quotes this wonderful instance from a memoir upon those born deaf and dumb, by citizen Bouvier des Mortiers:—*American.*

"In the Autumn of 1270, I travelled through the cantons of *Marilais*, and of *Saint florent-le-vieux*, situate upon the left banks of the *Liore*, in which prevailed an epidemick, occasioned by the bad quality of the new wheat. In entering the yard of a large farm, I saw a sheep remarkable for the variety of his fleece, and by the manner in which he bounded and endeavoured to climb along the walls. This animal was deaf from its birth. The farmers who came to sell their flock of sheep at the market of *Marilais*, had reserved this [illegible] about eight years of age, who was also born dumb; these two beings, whose equal privations seemed to assimilate in the order of nature, were united by habit, so strongly, that they could not be separated from each other; their society was so intimate, their tastes so similar and so concordant, that human society never, perhaps, accorded more perfectly.

"After having diverted the child all the day, the sheep slept at night at the side of its bed, and it would not have been an easy matter to have removed it from this situation; just so, the child would not sleep without the company of its comrade; the latter being very fond of the new grain, the pungent taste of which rendered it gay, and made it skip about more than ordinary. The child was not sparing of this provision, still less to satisfy it, than to amuse itself with its follies; but the portion having been this day, larger than customary, and its action so violent, that the animal became frantick, overturned and broke all in the house, so that they were obliged to confine it in the yard: it was at this moment that I entered. The farmers, to whom I testified my surprise, made me acquainted with all the particulars, which I have just related. If the child, said they to me, only appears in the yard, the sheep will be quiet immediately. I entreated them to satisfy my curiosity on that score. The child appeared—he approached his dear sheep with gestures; he spoke to it in his own way, in making very curious sounds; the animal saw him, ran bleating, gently inclined its head, and its phrenzy expired under the caressing hand of its friend."

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

Chidd'sbury, (Vermont) May 30.

On the 12th instant, a piece of land, of upwards of five acres, lying on the east bank of Lake Champlain, in Orwell, nearly opposite a place called Negro Point, sunk about forty feet, and slid into the Lake—throwing the bed of the lake up about ten feet above the surface of the water; for a distance in some places of about ten rods in width, and thirty in length. A number of men who were jafting near the place, were surprised by a sudden swell of the water, without knowing the cause of the phenomenon; but they soon perceived the ground to settle & break up in various directions, & move toward the lake. The ground which is broken appears to be composed at a small distance from the surface, principally of blue clay. A part of the land was covered with small trees of various kinds, some of which were torn up by the roots, and others moved in an erect position. The ground is much broken, and thrown up in large ridges in many directions. The land being much elevated, as you proceed from the water, caused it to move with greater force; and so sudden and powerful was its pressure against the water, that it occasioned it to rise nearly three feet on the opposite shore which is about a mile and a half distant.

Extraordinary Elopement.—The extraordinary elopement of Mr. William Trigg, cashier of the Paris branch bank of Kentucky, with a young lady of respectable connections, has been stated in the most of the papers. His age, his religious standing, and integrity of character, had given to the affair much interest.

The Detroit Gazette, of the 21st ult. after noticing the elopement, and the disappearance of the post-notes from the bank, adds:

"It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state that circumstances have recently been communicated to us relating to the post-notes, which lead to the belief that he never intended to take them; they are now in possession of a gentleman in this place, subject to the orders of the officers of the bank to which they belong.

"To assuage, in some measure, the grief & indignation which the relatives and friends of the indiscreet and unfortunate pair must feel at their extraordinary and wicked conduct, we have the satisfaction to state that about two weeks ago they arrived at Malden, at which time the statement of their elopement had reached this place, and as soon as their arrival was known, measures were taken to convince them of the impropriety of their conduct. The gentlemen who undertook this delicate business, and who, we believe, were personally acquainted with Mr. Trigg, had the satisfaction to find both deeply impressed with the magnitude of their guilt, and the injury they had done their relatives and themselves. They consented to an immediate separation, & the young woman is now in this place, while Mr. Trigg remains at Malden.'

Death of a Philosopher.

The venerable Mr. Ellery, the subject of the extract which we give below, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and upwards of ninety years old when he died. The writer of the letter is a gentleman of Rhode Island, of much destinction, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased.

Extract of a letter, dated Newport, R. Island, March, 14.

"Old Mr. Ellery died like a philosopher. In thruth, death, in its common form, never came near him. His strength wasted gradually for the last year, until he had not enough left to draw in his breath, and so he ceased to breathe. The day on which he died, he got up as usual and dressed himself, took his old flag bottomed chair without arms, in which he sat for more than half a century, and was reading Tully's Offices in the Latin without glasses, though the print was as fine as that of the smallest pocket Bible. Dr. W. stopped on his way to the Hospital as he usually did; and on perceiving the old gentleman could scarcely raise his eyelids to look at him, took his hand and found his pulse was gone. After drinking a little wine and water, Dr. W. told him his pulse beat stronger "O yes Doctor I have a charming pulse. But" he continued, "it is idle to talk to me in this way I am going off the stage of life, and it is a great blessing that I go free from sickness pain and sorrow." Some time after, his daughter finding him become extremely weak, wished him to be put to bed, which he at first objected to, saying he felt no pain, and there was no occasion for his going to bed. Presently after, however fearing he might possibly fall out of his chair, he told them they might get him upright in the bed, so that he could continue to read. They did so, and he continued reading Cicero very quietly some time; presently they looked at him and found him dead, sitting in the same posture with his book under his chin, as a man who becomes drowsy and goes to sleep.

Nat Reg.

The following strange and mysterious story is in circulation in the neighbourhood of Kenninghall. One night last week, as a servant of Mr. Palmer, of Banham, was driving a loaded wagon, with corn to be delivered at Thetford, in passing the plantations of the Eccles, about two o'clock in the morning, he saw a man engaged in digging a place in the earth, apparently for the purpose of a grave, in which some person was to be interred; he went up to him and questioned him as to his intentions, in being so employed in such a place (not less than a mile distant from any dwelling) at such an hour; and not receiving any satisfactory answer, he had the presence of mind to call aloud as if to some person whom he had left with the wagon, saying, "as we are two of us we can master him;" which so much intimidated the man who was digging, that he immediately fled into the plantation, leaving behind him the spade, and a good great coat, which the wagon-driver took up, and put into his wagon, and proceeded towards Thetford. He had not gone far when he met a young woman, and asked her where she was going at such an unseasonable hour; she told him that she had an appointment with a young man, by whom she was pregnant, and began to bewail herself bitterly, but the man persuaded her to return back, telling her that he suspected the person she intended to meet had no good designs towards her, and then related what he had seen, showing her by the light of the moon the great coat, which she instantly recognized as that of the person in question; from which it has been conjectured, that his intentions in decoying her to that solitary place, at that time, were to have murdered her, and buried her in the grave he had prepared, and which many persons on Sunday last went to look at from Kenninghall and the villages adjoining.

Norwich Mercury.

In the *Richmond Compiler* we find the following weighty reasons why matrimonial connexions are less frequent than formerly:—

"But there is another reason, why marriages are not more frequent. You ladies are rather too extravagant in your expenses.—Your dress is enough to scare an honest man from marrying you. Your merino shawls, your lace veils, your cloaks flounced up to your knees, (modesty excuse me) your corsets, your false curls, your elegant Leghorn bonnets, your Canton crapes, your satin gowns, your love for conversations, your squeezes, your taste for carriages, and equipages—why, these are enough to daunt the hearts of the bravest among us. Remember too, my dear Clarissa, what a host of new expenses this business of matrimony brings along with it. Let me refresh your memory for one moment; there are cradles and caps, corals and bells, and nice frocks, and fur hats, for masters and misses—& bread and milk; and there is schooling of all sorts and sizes; the Latin school, and the dancing school, and the French school and the music school; so that by the time we fulfil the last requisition of Philip the 4th, and muster half a dozen of brats at our fire sides, the expenses of our children, added to our own, constitute a heavier tax than was ever laid by Augustus Cæsar upon his refractory old Batchelors.—Bring then to your aid a little economy. Come down in the scale of your expenses; be satisfied with less show and I'll answer for it this reformation will carry more batchelors to market than all the laws of Philip, or Louis the 14.

Take my advice then, Miss Clarissa—or if you are too far gone to use it yourself, preach it innocently among all your female acquaintances. Tell them to beware of being coquettes. Tell them to practice good humor, and carry, if not a pretty face, a pleasing one, about them. Advise them to practice economy and simplicity, both of heart and manners; to avoid all idle show, all ridiculous exhibitions. Tell them to study house keeping more, dresses less. A good house-wife is the first step towards making a good wife. Tell them to read the Spectator carefully—particularly the number which inculcates upon all young misses the necessity of making counterpanes, &c. &c.

I have a word of advice to the *Batchelors*, which I will beg leave to reserve to another occasion. I must confess, that for the most of them I have very little mercy."

A Married Man.

Illumination by Electricity.—Professor Meinecke of Halle has, in *Gilbert's Annals*, 1819, No. 5, proposed to illuminate halls, houses and streets by the electric spark, and expresses his strong persuasion that one day it will afford a more perfect and less expensive light than gas illumination, and will ultimately replace it. His plan is to arrange what are called in electricity, luminous tubes, glasses, &c. *i. e.* insulating substances, having a series of metallic spangles at small distances from each other, along the place to be illuminated; and then by a machine send a current of Electricity through them: sometimes also partially exhausted glasses, as the luminous receiver, conductor, &c. are used. In this way Professor Meinecke obtained from a two feet plate machine a constant light in his apartment equal to that of the moon, and even surpassing it; and by enclosing his system of sparks in tubes filled with rarified hydrogen gas, in which gas it is assumed that the electric spark is more than doubled in brilliancy, thinks it would be easy to enlarge the plan to any extent.

Machine for crossing rivers.—The mechanist Xavier Michel, residing at Offenbach, has invented a very simple and compact machine, by the aid of which rivers may be crossed, and even the sea attempted, without any danger of sinking. It is nearly five feet in diameter when unfolded. An opening of about thirteen inches in the centre is destined to receive the traveller. When dismounted, this apparatus is easily transported from place to place, for its entire weight scarcely exceeds five pounds. The inventor has made a number of experiments on the Rhine, all of which have been crowned with entire success. He can make the machine move forward or otherwise, at pleasure, and without any great exertion. In order more fully to prove the utility of his invention, Mr. Michel has determined to embark at Knel, and descend the Rhine to its mouth.

The longest law-suit ever heard of in England, or perhaps in the world, was between the heirs of sir T. Talbot. Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other, respecting certain possessions not far from Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester. The suit was commenced at the end of the reign of Edward IV. and was depending till the reign of James I. when a compromise took place, it having lasted above 120 years.

Bank Note Exchange,

Corrected semi-monthly, at

J. & G. R. Gilmore's

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

In Market-street, between Second and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches	½ a 1 adv.
Philadelphia	½ a 1 adv
Bk. of Pittsburgh, Easton, Germantown, Montgomery Co. Chester, Westchester, Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	PAR
Brownsville, Northampton, Newhope Bridge Co. Bucks Co. Lancaster, Swatara, Harrisburgh, York, Carlisle, Chambersburgh, Greensburg	1a1½ dis.
F. & M. Bank of Pittsbg. Pittsbg. & Greensburgh Turnpike Road Co. Pittsbg. City Bills, Farmers Bk. of Reading,	4
Union town, Green Castle, Juniata Bank of Penn. Bedford, Marietta & Susq. Trading Co. Carlisle Agricul. & Manufac. Co.	40a45
Milton,	25
Huntgdon. & Centre,	12½
NEW-JERSEY.	
State Bank at New Brunswick, Bk. of N. Brunswick Mount Holly & Camden, Cumberland, New-Ark Insurance, State Bk. at Elizabeth,	PAR
Satate Bk. at Trenton & Sussex,	1 dis.
State Bk. at Morris, & Patterson Bank.	1 dis.
OHIO.	
Bank of Steubenville $5 & upwards,	1½
Other Steubenville Notes, Mount Pleasant,	1½
Western Reserve	2
St. Clairsville, & Bank of Chilicothe, Lancaster, Marietta,	2a3
Columbus,	25
Canton,	12½
West Union,	30a35
Dayton, Hamilton, B of Cincinnati, Miama Ex. Co. N Lisbon, Zauesville Can. and Cleveland	45a50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	25
Portsmouth	45a50
John H. Piatt	40a50
Lebanon Miama Banking Co.	
KENTUCKY.	
State Bk. & Bran. Maysville,	24

VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia, Farmers Bank of Vir. and Branches, Bk of the Valley and Branches, & N. Western Bk. of Virginia at Wheeling,	1a1½
Morgantown and Charlestown, Ohio Company at Wheeling, South Branch,	2a4
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore City Bills,	½a1 adv.
City Bk. of Baltimore,	3 dis.
Annapolis & Branches, Frederick County, Havre de Grace, Prince George' County, Westminster, Hagerstown and Williamsport,	1a1½
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
ashington City Georgetown, Alexandria, gen.	1a1½
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria,	3
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank at Raleigh & Branches	12½
Newbern & Cape Fear,	15
SOUTH CAROLINA,	
Notes,	4a5
GEORGIA	
Notes,	12½
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, Farmers Bank and Branches, Wilmington and Brandywine,	PAR
NEW-YORK.	
City Banks,	1a1½ adv.
Albany, Troy, Lansinburgh, Newburgh, Mohawk, Middle District, Orange County, Catskill, Utica, Bk. of Columbia at Hudson, Auburn, Geneva, Ontario, Plattsburgh, Newburg branch at Ithica	1a3 dis.
MISSOURI, &c.	
Bk of Missou. at St. Louis, Bank of Mississippi at Natchez.	8a10
INDIANA.	
State Bank at Vincennes, Bank of Illinois at Shawanee Town,	10a12½
TENNESSEE.	
State Bk. & Bran. Nashville Bank	25a30

☞ Many of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other depreciated notes not enumerated above, will be taken on the most advantageous terms.

GAZETTE.

EDITED BY MORGAN NEVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1820.

We this day present our readers in this district with the speech of Mr. Baldwin on the Tariff; we offer it in a pamphlet form as being preferable to continuing it in two or three papers. We are also authorized to state that they can be had GRATIS, at the book store of Patterson and Lambdin.

We call the attention of our readers in a particular manner to this production; it is decidedly one of the ablest expositions of what ought to be the policy of the United States, that has ever been given on the floor of Congress, and displays in a most striking manner the deep research, the profound investigation, and indefatigable industry of our representative in Congress. The Senate of the U. States defeated the bill, the result of which would have placed us upon high ground, and in conjunction with the appropriation law, might have produced a goiden age for the west. Another attempt we hope will be more successful; we have many things to hope from the talents, patriotism, and exertions of our Representatives, and if we can be as ably advocated next session in the State Legislature as we were last year we shall not despair.

A writer in the Statesman, headed the 'Casual remarker,' has animadverted upon the Resolutions passed at a late meeting held in the Court House, and although he is somewhat obscure in his style, we conclude from certain sentences in his piece that he is displeased with the silence observed by those resolutions as regards General Marks. From the tone that pervades this whole communication, we have no doubt but that the writer was present at the previous democratic meeting where Mr. Marks & Mr. Brackenridge were made the heroes of the evening to the entire exclusion of William Wilkins and Lazarus Stewart, whose eloquence and zeal in the cause of internal improvements were proverbial even in the lower house, where a majority were warm in their favour. There were no "casual remarks" made by us on this pointed neglect of two men who had so much distinguished themselves in the cause of their constituents; we even did not complain of the conduct of Messrs. Marks and Brackenridge, who were present on that occasion, giving "satisfactory" explanations of their legislative proceedings, & who might with great propriety have rejected any approbation which was not extended to their colleagues who were as deserving as themselves of the applause of the district; we are well aware that the reason the meeting will give for this kind of unfriendly conduct is, that it was done to support their party; we therefore thought it too contemptible for animadversion But it is really hard that those republican gentlemen who composed that meeting, will not allow the same privilege to others which they have assumed themselves; if this be Pennsylvania Democracy heaven deliver us from it. The reasons, however, which influenced the framers of the resolutions at the second meeting in the court house, had nothing to do with the support of party; we were not in the confidence of the gentlemen who drew them up, but we believe them incapable of such illiberality of sentiment as such a position would imply; and as a proof of it Mr. Brackenridge's name holds as conspicuous a place as that of either Wilkins or Stewart. The only reason we believe for omitting General Marks' name was the impression that he did not take an active part in favour of the appropriation bill, from which the western country expected so much; this impression was made upon the public by some members from this district who we presume were not personally or *politically* hostile to William Marks; & as the world were not made acquainted with the 'satisfactory explanation' of this gentleman we do not see how this impression so firmly made could be removed. But as the second meeting was not like the first, which lauded Messrs. Marks and Brackenridge, an exclusive one, but was open to every denomination, why was not a motion then made to insert the name of Mr. Marks; the whole city might then have had an opportunity of hearing this 'satisfactory explanation' which was so convincing as to make the first meeting forget every body but Mr Marks & Mr. Brackenridge. Upon the whole we think the casual remarker had better have held his peace; he is only heaping 'Ossa upon Pelion,' adding inconsistency to inconsistency which will if explained to the county only cover a select few in our city with mortification.

A gentleman has requested us to peruse two small works published in Cincinnati, the one entitled "Geographical Sketches of the Western Country," and the other "A Description of the Bounty Lands in the State of Illinois." In works of this kind entirely intended for the purpose of practical utility, and for the use of every class of the community, the gratification of literary taste is not to be looked for. As every thing, however, which relates to the western country is most interesting to us, we opened these works with some curiosity, and from the rapid view we have taken of them we hesitate not to say we believe them to be most useful compends both for the speculative and practical traveller into our western section of the United States. "Geographical Sketches" not only answer all the purposes of a minute Gazetteer for the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, &c. but they also embrace a good statistical view of the whole of those immense regions extending from Detroit to Mobile, and from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Like that most useful work, the "Navigator," every description and every account purports to be taken from actual observation and examination, and *unlike* all of our western travels, little, if any thing, is given upon the garbled or exaggerated description of others. The author thus speaks of the opportunities and advantages he possessed, and which enabled him to produce the memoranda from which, with the assistance of his friend Reuben Kidder, esq. he has been enabled to offer his book to the public.

"After spending six years mostly among the natives, in the regions bordering on the great western lakes, the author was employed by more than thirteen hundred people, desirous of moving to the west, to select and purchase for them on an extended credit, from the United States, a large tract of land in one body, convenient for permanent settlements. In performing this service two years were spent laboriously in exploring the western country."

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A carriage with wings has been exhibited in France. A rudder is affixed to the hinder wheels to steer it, and wings fixed to the shafts propel it forward. It is said to be capable of going thirty miles an hour. One of the Paris papers promises to give a particular account of it, as soon as a public experiment is made.

We publish to day the ukase, or by whatever name it may be called, of the emperor of Russia, constituting Odessa, a town situated on the borders of the Black Sea, a free port, for the space of thirty years. The population of that place amounts to about forty thousand, and is abundant in grain; the commerce is declared free from all duties. This may be regarded as another proof of that profound policy, which guides all the movements of the Russian monarch. How rapid must be the growth of this city in the space of thirty years, whose ports are thus thrown open to all the world for that period of time, & exempted from the ponderous influence of the Russian tariff? We may form some idea of this event, by tracing the growth of Baltimore. A monarch like Alexander, who possesses such sovereign and uncontrollable power, and who knows when to enforce and when to relax his own regulations, may be said to hold in his hands, not only the physical, but in a great measure, the moral energies of his empire.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. On Saturday the 29th, the common serjeant made his report to the king in council, of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation the following were ordered for execution on the monday following, (May 1st,) viz. *Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, & William Davidson.* The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their own indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the king. The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies divided into 4 quarters. One of the papers before us, says, "the prisoners exhibit a sort of enthusiastic bravery and express a pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all reject the kind attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton; they say they want not his assistance, and profess themselves to be confirmed deists."

London paper.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPOSITION.

A statement of the professions of the members of the present Congress made out by a member.

IN SENATE.

	Lawyers	Physicians	Planters & Farmers	Merchants	Mechanics
33	1	9			1

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

100	13	62	9	2
133	14	71	9	3

186 Representatives.
2 Delegates.
44 Senators

233—whole number of members of Congress.

From New-England and New-York in House of Representatives,—Lawyers 40
Whole number of Representatives from ditto 68
Deduct Lawyers 40

Other professions 28

Western Journal.

CITY OF LONDON.

We have received the general bill of all the Christenings and Burials in the city of London, from December 15, 1818, to December 14, 1819, as reported to the King by the company of Parish Clerks. From this account there were christened between those periods—males, 12,574; females, 11,726; whole number 24,300. Burials within the same period—males, 9,571; females, 9,557; in all, 19,128; making 5,172 christenings more than burials. By the bill of mortality, among other complaints, we observe that 178 died of apoplexy and suddenly; 709 of asthma; 2,859 of consumption; 3,676 of convulsions; 1,244 of dropsy; *but two of dysentary;* 8 of St. Anthony's fire; 1,150 of fever; 750 of hooping cough; 1,314 of inflammation; 240 of insanity; 81 of jaundice; 995 of measles; 399 of mortification; 1,850 of old age and debility; 202 of palsy; 712 of small pox; 310 suddenly; 502 teething; 97 drowned; *excessive drinking but four;* killed by accident 65; executed 28; suicides 35. Of the deaths, 4,769 were under two years of age; between two and five, 1,771; five and ten, 726; ten and twenty, 631; twenty and thirty, 1,577; thirty and forty, 1990; forty and fifty, 2,095; fifty & sixty, 1,910; sixty and seventy, 1,600; seventy and eighty, 1,230; eighty and ninety, 666; ninety and a hundred, 144; and one of a hundred and three.

REPUBLICAN NOBILITY.

Extract from Grimshaw's History of the United States.

No hereditary honours can be granted. No titles, except those which designate an official situation, are recognized by the law. There is only one deviation from the latter essential mark of republican spirit. Massachusetts has conferred the ephemeral title of 'his excellency,' on the governor; and upon the lieutenant governor 'his honour.' But, although those aristocratic customs are so generally denounced by the laws, they are eagerly followed by the people. They are universally usurped and mutually allowed, by the members of the state and general governments, and as freely applied by their constituents. There are in the United States more nominal nobility than any country in the world exhibits of legitimate creation. Every governor is excellent—every judge, senator, and representative is honourable, and every justice of the peace distinguished by the chivalric title of esquire. These frivolities should be carefully discouraged, and the dangerous assumptions by every real friend of liberty denied. They are the first robes in which a republic advances to an aristocracy; thence to monarchy, and from monarchy to oppression and extravagance.

MARRIED, at Washington, Pa. on Tuesday evening the 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Wylie, SAMUEL FITZHUGH, Esq. son of Col. Fitzhugh of Hagerstown, Md. to Miss MARY ADDISON, daughter of Alexander Addison, Esq. deceased.

Sales at Auction.

BY D. S SCULLY, Auc.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst. at the Warehouse of STEELE & Co.

In Front, between Market and Wood streets,

WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE,

10 Packages well assorted HARDWARE,

Which will be open for inspection the 23d and 24th instant.—Sale to commence precisely at 3 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

June 19.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscribers offer FOR SALE or LEASE their WOOLLEN FACTORY at the lower falls of Big Beaver Creek, (Penn.) two miles from the Ohio river, and thirty miles from Pittsburgh. The buildings are large and convenient for carrying on the woollen business, in all its branches. There are about forty acres of land, and a comfortable dwelling house attached to the property, with a never failing water power and a coal bank, affording a cheap and inexhaustable supply of fuel, & many other conveniences which make it worthy the attention of Manufacturers. The Property, if not sold, will be leased on moderate terms. For further information inquire of James Douglas near the premises, or either of the suscribers

MATHIAS EVANS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN WALKER, Allegheny County.
JAMES TAYLOR, Young's Town Ohio.

June 19.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good character: Application to be made at the office of the Gazette.

June 19.——3t

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of SAMUEL HOLMES, that he has applied for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county have appointed the third Monday in July next for hearing the said petitioner and his creditors.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

June 10, 1820 3

Mallory & Co.

LOUISVILLE, KEN.

Mallory & Newell,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

TRANSACT ONLY COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Reference.

Messrs Ormsby & Doane, Pittsburgh.
Geo. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
Messrs. John H. Piatt & Co. Cincinnati.
Daniel Wurts & Co. Louisville.
Ward & Goodale, New-Orleans.

June 19.

George Watson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER,

WILL attend to all business in the line of his profession, at his office in the Diamond, where he may be found at any time by those who may see proper to employ him.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1820.

GAZETTE.

EDITED BY MORGAN NEVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1820.

We this day present our readers in this district with the speech of Mr. Baldwin on the Tariff; we offer it in a pamphlet form as being preferable to continuing it in two or three papers. We are also authorized to state that they can be had GRATIS, at the book store of Patterson and Lambdin.

We call the attention of our readers in a particular manner to this production; it is decidedly one of the ablest expositions of what ought to be the policy of the United States, that has ever been given on the floor of Congress, and displays in a most striking manner the deep research, the profound investigation, and indefatigable industry of our representative in Congress. The Senate of the U. States defeated the bill, the result of which would have placed us upon high ground, and in conjunction with the appropriation law, might have produced a goiden age for the west. Another attempt we hope will be more successful; we have many things to hope from the talents, patriotism, and exertions of our Representatives, and if we can be as ably advocated next session in the State Legislature as we were last year we shall not despair.

A writer in the Statesman, headed the 'Casual remarker,' has animadverted upon the Resolutions passed at a late meeting held in the Court House, and although he is somewhat obscure in his style, we conclude from certain sentences in his piece that he is displeased with the silence observed by those resolutions as regards General Marks. From the tone that pervades this whole communication, we have no doubt but that the writer was present at the previous democratic meeting where Mr. Marks & Mr. Brackenridge were made the heroes of the evening to the entire exclusion of William Wilkins and Lazarus Stewart, whose eloquence and zeal in the cause of internal improvements were proverbial even in the lower house, where a majority were warm in their favour. There were no "casual remarks" made by us on this pointed neglect of two men who had so much distinguished themselves in the cause of their constituents; we even did not complain of the conduct of Messrs. Marks and Brackenridge, who were present on that occasion, giving "satisfactory" explanations of their legislative proceedings, & who might with great propriety have rejected any approbation which was not extended to their colleagues who were as deserving as themselves of the applause of the district; we are well aware that the reason the meeting will give for this kind of unfriendly conduct is, that it was done to support their party; we therefore thought it too contemptible for animadversion But it is really hard that those republican gentlemen who composed that meeting, will not allow the same privilege to others which they have assumed themselves; if this be Pennsylvania Democracy heaven deliver us from it. The reasons, however, which influenced the framers of the resolutions at the second meeting in the court house, had nothing to do with the support of party; we were not in the confidence of the gentlemen who drew them up, but we believe them incapable of such illiberality of sentiment as such a position would imply; and as a proof of it Mr. Brackenridge's name holds as conspicuous a place as that of either Wilkins or Stewart. The only reason we believe for omitting General Marks' name was the impression that he did not take an active part in favour of the appropriation bill, from which the western country expected so much; this impression was made upon the public by some members from this district who we presume were not personally or *politically* hostile to William Marks; & as the world were not made acquainted with the 'satisfactory explanation' of this gentleman we do not see how this impression so firmly made could be removed. But as the second meeting was not like the first, which lauded Messrs. Marks and Brackenridge, an exclusive one, but was open to every denomination, why was not a motion then made to insert the name of Mr. Marks; the whole city might then have had an opportunity of hearing this 'satisfactory explanation' which was so convincing as to make the first meeting forget every body but Mr Marks & Mr. Brackenridge. Upon the whole we think the casual remarker had better have held his peace; he is only heaping 'Ossa upon Pelion,' adding inconsistency to inconsistency which will if explained to the county only cover a select few in our city with mortification.

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A duel has taken place in France, between a half pay officer and a member of the Body Guards. *They fought three days;* and, in the end, fired at three paces distance, when the officer was shot dead on the spot. This is the longest personal individual war that we ever recollect to have heard.

Mr Edward Smith, Grocer, in South-wark, was the fortunate holder of the number which came up yesterday a prize of 25000 Dollars.—The money, we understand, was paid to him this morning by Mr. Allen Manager.—He purchased the ticket the 29th of April.

A carriage with wings has been exhibited in France. A rudder is affixed to the hinder wheels to steer it, and wings fixed to the shafts propel it forward. It is said to be capable of going thirty miles an hour. One of the Paris papers promises to give a particular account of it, as soon as a public experiment is made.

We publish to day the ukase, or by whatever name it may be called, of the emperor of Russia, constituting Odessa, a town situated on the borders of the Black Sea, a free port, for the space of thirty years. The population of that place amounts to about forty thousand, and is abundant in grain; the commerce is declared free from all duties. This may be regarded as another proof of that profound policy, which guides all the movements of the Russian monarch. How rapid must be the growth of this city in the space of thirty years, whose ports, are thus thrown open to all the world for that period of time, & exempted from the ponderous influence of the Russian tariff? We may form some idea of this event, by tracing the growth of Baltimore. A monarch like Alexander, who possesses such sovereign and uncontrollable power, and who knows when to enforce and when to relax his own regulations, may be said to hold in his hands, not only the physical, but in a great measure, the moral energies of his empire.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. On Saturday the 29th, the common serjeant made his report to the king in council, of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation the following were ordered for execution on the monday following, (May 1st,) viz. *Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, & William Davidson.* The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their own indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the king. The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies divided into 4 quarters. One of the papers before us, says, "the prisoners exhibit a sort of enthusiastic bravery and express a pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all reject the kind attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton; they say they want not his assistance, and profess themselves to be confirmed deists."

London paper.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPOSITION.

A statement of the professions of the members of the present Congress made out by a member.

IN SENATE.

	Lawyers	Physicians	Planters & Farmers	Merchants	Mechanics
33	1	9			1

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

100	13	62	9	2
133	14	71	9	3

186 Representatives.
2 Delegates.
44 Senators

233—whole number of members of Congress.

From New-England and New-York in House of Representatives,—Lawyers 40

Whole number of Representatives from ditto 68

Deduct Lawyers 40

Other professions 28

Western Journal.

CITY OF LONDON.

We have received the general bill of all the Christenings and Burials in the city of London, from December 15, 1818, to December 14, 1819, as reported to the King by the company of Parish Clerks. From this account there were christened between those periods—males, 12,574; females, 11,726; whole number 24,300. Burials within the same period—males, 9,571; females, 9,557; in all, 19,128; making 5,172 christenings more than burials. By the bill of mortality, among other complaints, we observe that 178 died of apoplexy and suddenly; 709 of asthma; 2,859 of consumption; 3,076 of convulsions; 1,244 of dropsy; *but two of dysentary;* 8 of St. Anthony's fire; 1,150 of fever; 750 of hooping cough; 1,314 of inflammation; 240 of insanity; 81 of jaundice; 995 of measles; 399 of mortification; 1,850 of old age and debility; 202 of palsy; 712 of small pox; 310 suddenly; 502 teething; 97 drowned; *excessive drinking but four;* killed by accident 65; executed 28; suicides 35. Of the deaths, 4,769 were under two years of age; between two and five, 1,771; five and ten, 726; ten and twenty, 631; twenty and thirty, 1,577; thirty and forty, 1990; forty and fifty, 2,095; fifty & sixty, 1,910; sixty and seventy, 1,600; seventy and eighty, 1,230; eighty and ninety, 666; ninety and a hundred, 144; and one of a hundred and three.

REPUBLICAN NOBILITY.

Extract from Grimshaw's History of the United States.

No hereditary honours can be granted. No titles, except those which designate an official situation, are recognized by the law. There is only one deviation from the latter essential mark of republican spirit. Massachusetts has conferred the ephemeral title of 'his excellency,' on the governor; and upon the lieutenant governor 'his honour.' But, although those aristocratic customs are so generally denounced by the laws, they are eagerly followed by the people. They are universally usurped and mutually allowed, by the members of the state and general governments, and as freely applied by their constituents. There are in the United States more nominal nobility than any country in the world exhibits of legitimate creation. Every governor is excellent—every judge, senator, and representative is honourable, and every justice of the peace distinguished by the chivalric title of esquire. These frivolities should be carefully discouraged, and the dangerous assumptions by every real friend of liberty denied. They are the first robes in which a republic advances to an aristocracy; thence to monarchy, and from monarchy to oppression and extravagance.

MARRIED, at Washington, Pa. on Tuesday evening the 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Wylie, SAMUEL FITZHUGH, Esq. son of Col. Fitzhugh of Hagerstown, Md. to Miss MARY ADDISON, daughter of Alexander Addison, Esq. deceased.

Sales at Auction.

BY D. S SCULLY, Auc.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst. at the Warehouse of STEELE & Co.

In Front, between Market and Wood streets,

WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE,

10 Packages well assorted HARDWARE,

Which will be open for inspection the 23d and 24th instant.—Sale to commence precisely at 3 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

June 19.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscribers offer FOR SALE or LEASE their WOOLLEN FACTORY at the lower falls of Big Beaver Creek, (Penn.) two miles from the Ohio river, and thirty miles from Pittsburgh. The buildings are large and convenient for carrying on the woollen business, in all its branches. There are about forty acres of land, and a comfortable dwelling house attached to the property, with a never failing water power and a coal bank, affording a cheap and inexhaustable supply of fuel, & many other conveniences which make it worthy the attention of Manufacturers. The Property, if not sold, will be leased on moderate terms. For further information inquire of James Douglas near the premises, or either of the suscribers

MATHIAS EVANS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN WALKER, Allegheny County.
JAMES TAYLOR, Young's Town Ohio.

June 19.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good character: Application to be made at the office of the Gazette.

June 19.——3t

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of SAMUEL HOLMES, that he has applied for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county have appointed the third Monday in July next for hearing the said petitioner and his creditors.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

June 10, 1820 3

Mallory & Co.

LOUISVILLE, KEN.

Mallory & Newell,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

TRANSACT ONLY COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Reference.

Messrs Ormsby & Doane, Pittsburgh.
Geo. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
Messrs. John H. Piatt & Co. Cincinnati.
Daniel Wurts & Co. Louisville.
Ward & Goodale, New-Orleans.

June 19.

George Watson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER,

WILL attend to all business in the line of his profession, at his office in the Diamond, where he may be found at any time by those who may see proper to employ him.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1820.

...ands
...ge,
...ost liberal terms

Machine Cards.

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Will be regularly supplied with

MACHINE CARDS

IN SETTS,

Or made to order—of a superior quality.

Old Cheese.

ORMSBY & DOANE HAVE FOR SALE,

66 OLD CHEESES,

Of a superior quality, in separate boxes,

—ALSO—

ROSIN SOAP,

First quality Kentucky Tobacco,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Castings,
Chocolate,

Lake & Kenhawa Salt,

Massachusetts Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association

Have For Sale at their Warehouse, in Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

Sickles, Scythes, Spades, and Shovels;
Steelyards, Scale-beams, Patent Balances,
Patent Ploughs, Bed-screws,
Wheel Irons, Coffee-mills,

And a general Assortment of

SMITH WORK

Such as is manufactured in Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

Cotton yarn, Cotton cord,
Cassinetts, Broad cloths,
Hats and Shoes—Window glass,
Green and White Window glass,
Wood screws, Tacks, and Sprigs,
4d 6d 8d and 10d Nail iron, and Cut nails,

Castings & Bar Iron.

Candles, Soap, Country Sugar,
Copperas, Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars;
Shot, Buttons, Brushes, Planes,
Sand paper, Saddles and Bridles,
Plated Stirrup irons, and Bridle bits,
Tin ware, Penknives, Weavers' reeds, &c.

Comprising a general assortment of the produce of the western country—all of which they will sell for cash as low as any other mercantile house in the city, or exchange for produce on reasonable terms.

WANTED,

SIXTY OR SEVENTY BARRELS OF SALT in exchange for Nail Iron.

Pittsburgh, May 12 ——tf.

N. B. Manufactured articles sold at the Association Warehouse, are warranted to be of as good quality—none other will be received or offered for sale.

$50 Reward.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

FIFTY dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of the person hereinafter described. I feel it to be my duty to make known to the public the infamous trick which was played on me by a man calling himself *Theodore Lambertie*, on the 22d of last month. It was in forwarding a letter to Cincinnati, directed to Mr. Anthony Jogan, and containing 442 dollars in Madison money, payable at Lawrenceburgh. Previous to that day the said Lambertie had been introduced to me by different respectable citizens of Louisville, and as he was going on board the Gen. Pike, I entrusted the letter in his care: I have since that time been informed that the letter was not given to the said Mr. Anthony Jogan, and the said Lambertie had broken it open, and used the greater part in purchasing, in Cincinnati, a horse, waggon, and different other articles.

He is about 26 or 27 years old, five feet 5 or six inches high, of a very dark complexion, stout made; has curly hair, of a very genteel appearance; he walks boldly; round faced: squinting a little in the left eye; sharp nose and the chin rather so; small whiskers, wears a small bordered hat, a surtout with a brown velvet collar, & sometimes a dark green coat pretty much worn, (with a black velvet collar) a pair of brown pantaloons, and sometimes grey or nankeen ones; he has a new blue suit of clothes he wears on particular occasions; all but the surtout being French make. He also generally wears Monroe boots; he had a handsome French gold figured face repeating watch, hung round his neck by a steel chain; his watch chain is a gold one, and his seals of common Jewelry gold. He has a small finger ring set with a diamond; a breast pin with false diamonds; commonly wears ruffled shirts, black waistcoat, & generally a black cravat: being a musician by profession he carries a violin Box, with two trunks, one very smal and the other rather large; one covered with leather; will quickly be known for a stranger by his accent, having but little knowledge of the English language, he calls himself Lambertie, but he is presumed to have changed it often. It will be for the good of society to stop such a man, for it is thought it is not the first time he has played the same game. He has given a few concerts in Louisville, and will try to do the same in some different places; being a superior musician, when he plays some difficult parts he gets very much in motion; is agitated and shakes his head. He generally speaks of New-Orleans, Natchez, and St. Louis, as having been there a certain time—accounts received of him from St. Louis, are very much against him.

When he left Cincinnati he had a Dearborn waggon, the running gears painted red, tipped black, the body green, with a falling top, two seats trimmed inside with light coloured cassimere, hung with iron springs. He had a new pair of saddlebags, and his trunk covered with a bouffalo robe. A bay horse about fifteen hands high, seven years old, stoutly made, short tail, lately nicked, and not yet completely cured, and trotts well in harness. It is presumed he took the Lexington or Pittsburgh road.

H. VIGNON.

Machine Cards.

A FEW SETTS

MACHINE CARDS,

FOR SALE—Enquire of

SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW,

Druggists, Market st.

May 8.

Storage & Commission BUSINESS.

Winans & January,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage they have hitherto experienced, and hope from care and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They still continue to transact the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by Samuel January Sen. & Co. where they are well prepared with good warehouses for the reception of all consignments their friends may think proper to entrust to their care either to store or sell on commission,

They have on hand and for sale on liberal terms,

Groceries, Liquors, etc.

BAR IRON,
Iron Wire Seives,
Riddles, diff. numbers,
Wove Screens, do
Prime Glazed Rifle Powder,
CASTINGS, assorted.
Patent Ploughs,
Books, Stationary &c.
White Lead in Oil,
A large quantity of Copperas,

Kenhawa Salt,

Window Glass 11 by 12 10 12, 8 10, 7 9.
Porter and Claret Bottles.
Hollow Glass Ware, assorted, manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell—Pittsbg.

N. B. The subscribers have in charge the Maysville Powder Magazine, and are in complete readiness to receive consignments of Powder to store and forward or sell on commission.

Winans & January.

Maysville, Ken Feb. 10——6m

NOTICE.

THOMAS Cromwell, Leonard Dobbin, & Isaac Peebles, of the city of Pittsburgh, merchants lately trading under the firm of Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, having made an assignment to the subscribers of all their property, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of such of their individual creditors, as well as those of said firm who shall execute a release, on or before the second day of June next—which release is ready for signature in the hands of John Snyder, at the Bank of Pittsburgh.

All persons indebted to the above named firm, or to the aforesaid Thomas, Leonard, or Isaac, in their individual capacities, are requested to make payment to John Snyder, or James S. Stevenson, who are duly authorized to receive the same; and all those having demands against them are requested to call and have their amounts adjusted.

J. S. STEVENSON,
JOHN SNYDER, } *Assignees.*

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1820.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & J. THOMPSON, Merchant Taylors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it has now become absolutely necessary that the books of the concern should be settled up, they give this notice, that Samuel Thompson is authorised to attend to this business, and that they earnestly request all who know themselves indebted to said firm, to come forward as soon as may be, and settle their accounts, and all who have claims against them, to present them for payment. They further note that if this reqnest is not complied with in a reasonable time, that all the accounts without distinction of persons, shall be put in the hands of a proper person for collection.

S. & J. Thompson, will in future carry on their former business under their separate names, and respectfully inform their friends and the public that any commands in their line of business will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN THOMPSON.

January 7.

GRAIN.

Present price of WHEAT 50 CTS.

RYE 45 Cents—CORN 40 Cents per Bushel.

Any person may avail themselves of *leisure, high Water and good Roads* to bring grain to the mill and should the prices not pleas, the grain may be left without bags, and a receipt will be given for the quantity and no charge for storage. A few dollars and any article that may be wanted will be advanced on each parcel. When the owner is satisfied the price is at its highest he may call and make sale of his grain. The mill due-bill, will be paid even before due in any article out of the store or which it may be in our power to obtain.

ON HAND,

Salt, Iron & Leather,

Saw and Grist mill Irons,

Paper, Tobacco, Fullers, Mill-stone & Timber wheel

Screws,

CASTINGS. generally, and a variety of other artcles.

Orders for any kind of WROUGHT IRON, STEEL OR BRASS WORK, will be promptly executed, and trade of various kinds taken in payment.

Dry Weather Mills.

The CORN SHELLER and GRINDER is improved so as to be an excellent substitute for a grist mill at all times, but particularly in dry weather; it will grind nearly one bushel per hour, with little force. It will shell from 10 to 15 bushels per hour. Small boys can operate it with effect. It occupies little room, and is as easily removed as a wheelbarrow. The former prices are much reduced, and any kind of trade will be taken in payment.—The public are requested to call and see it in operation.

Grinding of Metals;

Smiths Anvils, Turners tools, Mould-boards, Smoothing Irons, Axes of all kinds, knives and Scythes and almost every other article will be ground on moderate terms.

There are also first rate machinery for Turning Metal and Wood and Boring Iron.

Lumber;

LARGE TIMBER of many shapes, from 2 feet to 5 inches square.—Also, Long Plank of 50 feet and less. The above lumber contains all the varieties of shape and size, used by shipbuilders, or for extensive mechanical works or wheelwrights.

Pittsburgh Steam-Mill,

STONE HOUSE.

March 9.——tf.

A Most Valuable Estate FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Frederick Fogle,

Most respectfully informs the public that he has taken that well known stand,

Formerly kept by Major GEORGE STEWARD, corner of Fifth & Wood streets—sign of the

GOLDEN LAMB;

Where he is determined to keep a house of Entertainment equal to any in the Western Country. Having attached a large commodious building on 5th street to the Tavern stand, he will be enabled to keep families travelling to the West, with suitable and private apartments.

He has provided himself with a large and general assortment of Liquors, of a very superior quality, pure as invoiced in the West Indies. Attentive and correct servants will be kept, and none other.

From his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share that meed of public patronage which he will endeavor to acquire by the strictest attention to the establishment. He has spared no pains in the beauty of arrangement of a superior quality of BEDS, and furniture of every description.

A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has met with in his *Livery Establishment*, and begs leave to inform them that he intends to carry on the above business in all its variety as usual, in Diamond Alley. Also, Horses to hire. He also informs the public that he has taken that excellent Stable lately kept by Major Steward, on Wood street, where he shall be enabled to pay particular attention to any number of horses committed to his charge. The Stable may be designated from all others by a splendid figure of a horse in front.

F. FOGLE.

Pittsburgh, April 17.——tf

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,
Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

Spanish Soal Leather AND BUFFALOE BORES.

The subscribers have just received

5000 lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, August 31. tf

☞ On hand a few Kegs prime HOG'S LARD and half a ton of TALLOW.

Trotter's Warranted Rifle GUN-POWDER

(25lb Kegs—$8)

Rectified Lake Salt per barrel— $6
Window Glass 8 by 10 per box— 6
Heavy Span. Soal leather per lb—31cts

Juniata Bar, Roll'd, and Sheet Iron.

A General Assortment of

Juniata Nails and Brads,

(Manufactured at the Juniata Nail Factory.)

KENTUCKY MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Refined Salt Petre,
Coffee in Bags,
Sheet Iron for Stove Pipe

For sale for cash or approved credit, by

STEELE & Co.

May 27, 1820.

A. Way & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

4 tons American Blister Steel,

6 tons SHEET IRON,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
1000 lbs Spanish Soal Leather,
Linseed Oil, by the barrel,

Queensware,

In Crates—assorted.

50 Boxes Spanish Cigars,
Garrets' warranted Snuff,

Bolting Cloths,

Of superior quality.

Together with a general assortment of Fresh and Seasonable

DRY-GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

April 6——tf.

Dupont's Powder.

FOR SALE A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

DUPONT'S

GUN-POWDER.

The character of this Powder being so generally known, it requires no further recommendation.

Attempts being made to impose inferior Powder on the public for that of Dupont's, and in some instances the kegs are branded with their names, but as we are commissioned to make sales for the Western country, there will be no danger of imposition.

GEO. BOGGS & Co.
Agents for the Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, February 22.

Just Published,

And for sale by

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

An entirely new and valuable work, entitled a

A TREATISE ON WALL COLOURING,

Containing the most correct and circumstantial information on the above subject, so that any person habituated to white-washing, cannot fail of good success in laying on any wall color whatever—observing the directions given in the book.

The work is founded on actual experience, and 22 years successful practice—

BY AUGUSTUS UZ.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

April 10.——tf

Braziers COPPER.

A large and elegant assortment of BRAZIERS COPPER, received on consignment, and will be sold low for cash, consisting of

SHEETS 30 by 60 inches from 12 to 34 lbs.
Raised Bottoms from 18 to 31 inches,
Flat Ditto from 18 to 36 inches
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18,
Block Tin in Pigs or Bars,
SHEET BRASS, Spelter, Iron & Tinn'd Rivits,

In addition to the above he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

Still Cocks and Rivits, Spelter Solder,
Screws for salt tubes,
Clock castings, in complete setts,
Gun mounting and Hatter's Stampers,

Bells,

Of all sizes and descriptions,

Castings in Brass of all descriptions,

Stills—of all sizes,

Fuller's, Hatters, Wash and Tea Kettles.
All articles of Copper and Sheet Iron made to order,

A large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware,

All of the above articles manufactured by the subscriber will be sold on as good as terms as they can be obtained either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or negociable paper.

George Miltenberger.

Pittsburgh, February 1.

SCYTHES.

APRIL 24, 1820.

WE the subscribers certify that we have used SCYTHES made at the Pine Creek Factory, marked M. B. Belknap & Co. and with pleasure assure our brother farmers, that they proved equal to any we have ever had in use.

JAMES POWER, WM. MORROW,
ROBERT MILLER, JNO. CRESINGER.
ELISHA BROOKS,

P. S. SCYTHES of the above description can be had, wholesale and retail, at BEAN & BUTLER'S, and many other stores in Pittsburgh.

Agency and Commission BUSINESS AT CINCINNATI.

C. W. GAZZAM. having made arrangements to establish himself at Cincinnati, for the purpose of transacting Commission & Agency Business only, offers his services to the manufacturers and merchants of Pittsburgh, pledging himself to devote his time and attention to promote the interests of those who may favour him with their commands—and punctually to remit, or otherwise dispose of the proceeds of goods consigned, according to their orders.

Reference to RICHARD BOWEN & Co.

May 22, 1820.——3t

To Western Merchants.

ALL persons indebted to ELLIOTT & RINK and JOHN ELLIOTT, Hardware Merchants late of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby cautioned against payment of any debts due to said firms, to JOHN C. JONES, who may produce authority to settle and receive the same—Said authority being now revoked on account of the improper conduct of the said Jones, will not hereafter be recognized.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
For himself and as acting partner of the late firm of Elliott & Rink.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1820. 3

Notice.

TO all the Children & legal representatives of ALEXANDER NEGLEY late of Pitt township.

TAKE NOTICE,

That in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to the Sheriff of Allegheny County directed, an inquest will be held at the house of JACOB NEGLEY, in the township of Pitt in the county aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of July next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of ALEXANDER NEGLEY, late of the said township deceased, to and among his children and representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

MORGAN NEVILLE, Shff.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1820.

Sign of the GREENTREE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from Water to Front street, next door to the Post Office, in that large range of buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Miltenberger; situated in a healthy and mercantile part of the city, its contiguity to the numerous Warehouses and its centrality for business, will render it particularly advantageous to merchants and others. The house is airy and extensive, and no pains or expense has been spared to make it comfortable. Also, a very extensive Brick Stable has been fitted up in the best possible manner, and surpassed by none, with a carriage-house attached.

From her long experience in business, and being provided with every necessary, both as to comfort and convenience, together with that strict attention which will be paid, she hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal support she has heretofore received from her friends and the public.

MRS. MORROW.

Pittsburgh, April 17. 3m

The Cincinnati Gazette, Lexington Reporter and Nashville Whig, will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish & country Cigars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,
Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1820.——tf

Valuable Lands, *TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED.*

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable tracts of land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leet's district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance. On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contiguous to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchant mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh,

ALSO.

No. 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No; 404—containg 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

For the above described tracts or either of them, property in Pittsburgh or its vicinity or merchandise, will be taken in exchange, or they will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Charles Von Bonnhorst the proprietor, to Dr. James Agnew in Pittsburgh, who is well acquainted with the premises, or to JAMES HALL.

January 5.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. & G. R. Gilmore,

MONEY EXCHANGERS

Respectfully inform the public, that they have removed their

Exchange Office,

From the bank of the River, to the house lately occupied by *Johnston & Holmes*, Market street, three doors south of the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Where they will continue to transact all kinds of

Money Exchange,

as heretofore on the most liberal terms.

March 30.——tf

Machine Cards.

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Will be regularly supplied with

MACHINE CARDS

IN SETTS,

Or made to order—of a superior quality.

Old Cheese.

ORMSBY & DOANE HAVE FOR SALE,

66 OLD CHEESES,

Of a superior quality, in separate boxes,

—ALSO—

ROSIN SOAP,

First quality Kentucky Tobacco,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Castings,
Chocolate,

Lake & Kenhawa Salt,

Massachusetts Axess, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association

Have For Sale at their Warehouse, in Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

Sickles, Scythes, Spades, and Shovels;
Steelyards, Scale-beams, Patent Balances,
Patent Ploughs, Bed-screws,
Wheel Irons, Coffee-mills,

And a general Assortment of

SMITH WORK

Such as is manufactured in Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

Cotton yarn, Cotton cord,
Cassinetts, Broad cloths,
Hats and Shoes—Window glass,
Green and White Window glass,
Wood screws, Tacks, and Sprigs,
4d 6d 8d and 10d Nail iron, and Cut nails,

Castings & Bar Iron.

Candles, Soap, Country Sugar,
Copperas, Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars;
Shot, Buttons, Brushes, Planes,
Sand paper, Saddles and Bridles,
Plated Stirrup irons, and Bridle bits,
Tin ware, Penknives, Weavers' reeds, &c.

Comprising a general assortment of the produce of the western country—all of which they will sell for cash as low as any other mercantile house in the city, or exchange for produce on reasonable terms.

WANTED,

SIXTY OR SEVENTY BARRELS OF SALT in exchange for Nail Iron.

Pittsburgh, May 12 ——tf.

N. B. Manufactured articles sold at the Association Warehouse, are warranted to be of as good quality—none other will be received or offered for sale.

$50 Reward.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

FIFTY dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of the person hereinafter described. I feel it to be my duty to make known to the public the infamous trick which was played on me by a man calling himself *Theodore Lambertie*, on the 22d of last month. It was in forwarding a letter to Cincinnati, directed to Mr. Anthony Jogan, and containing 442 dollars in Madison money, payable at Lawrenceburgh. Previous to that day the said Lambertie had been introduced to me by different respectable citizens of Louisville, and as he was going on board the Gen. Pike, I entrusted the letter in his care: I have since that time been informed that the letter was not given to the said Mr. Anthony Jogan, and the said Lambertie had broken it open, and used the greater part in purchasing, in Cincinnati, a horse, waggon, and different other articles.

He is about 26 or 27 years old, five feet 5 or six inches high, of a very dark complexion, stout made; has curly hair, of a very genteel appearance; he walks boldly; round faced: squinting a little in the left eye; sharp nose and the chin rather so; small whiskers, wears a small bordered hat, a surtout with a brown velvet collar, & sometimes a dark green coat pretty much worn, (with a black velvet collar) a pair of brown pantaloons, and sometimes grey or nankeen ones; he has a new blue suit of clothes he wears on particular occasions; all but the surtout being French make. He also generally wears Monroe boots; he had a handsome French gold figured face repeating watch, hung round his neck by a steel chain; his watch chain is a gold one, and his seals of common Jewelry gold. He has a small finger ring set with a diamond; a breast pin with false diamonds; commonly wears ruffled shirts, black waistcoat, & generally a black cravat: being a musician by profession he carries a violin Box, with two trunks, one very smal and the other rather large; one covered with leather; will quickly be known for a stranger by his accent, having but little knowledge of the English language, he calls himself Lambertie, but he is presumed to have changed it often. It will be for the good of society to stop such a man, for it is thought it is not the first time he has played the same game. He has given a few concerts in Louisville, and will try to do the same in some different places; being a superior musician, when he plays some difficult parts he gets very much in motion; is agitated and shakes his head. He generally speaks of New-Orleans, Natchez, and St. Louis, as having been there a certain time—accounts received of him from St. Louis, are very much against him.

When he left Cincinnati he had a Dearborn waggon, the running gears painted red, tipped black, the body green, with a falling top, two seats trimmed inside with light coloured cassimere, hung with iron springs. He had a new pair of saddlebags, and his trunk covered with a bouffalo robe. A bay horse about fifteen hands high, seven years old, stoutly made, short tail, lately nicked, and not yet completely cured, and trotts well in harness. It is presumed he took the Lexington or Pittsburgh road.

H. VIGNON.

Machine Cards.

A FEW SETTS

MACHINE CARDS,

FOR SALE—Enquire of

SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW,

Druggists, Market st.

May 8.

Storage & Commission BUSINESS.

Winans & January,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage they have hitherto experienced, and hope from care and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They still continue to transact the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by Samuel January Sen. & Co. where they are well prepared with good warehouses for the reception of all consignments their friends may think proper to entrust to their care either to store or sell on commission,

They have on hand and for sale on liberal terms,

Groceries, Liquors, etc.

BAR IRON,
Iron Wire Seives,
Riddles, diff. numbers,
Wove Screens, do
Prime Glazed Rifle Powder,
CASTINGS, assorted.
Patent Ploughs,
Books, Stationary &c.
White Lead in Oil,
A large quantity of Copperas,

Kenhawa Salt,

Window Glass 11 by 12 10 12, 8 10, 7 9.
Porter and Claret Bottles.
Hollow Glass Ware, assorted, manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell—Pittsbg.

N. B. The subscribers have in charge the Maysville Powder Magazine, and are in complete readiness to receive consignments of Powder to store and forward or sell on commission.

Winans & January.

Maysville, Ken Feb. 10——6m

NOTICE.

THOMAS Cromwell, Leonard Dobbin, & Isaac Peebles, of the city of Pittsburgh merchants lately trading under the firm of Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, having made an assignment to the subscribers of all their property, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of such of their individual creditors, as well as those of said firm who shall execute a release, on or before the second day of June next—which release is ready for signature in the hands of John Snyder, at the Bank of Pittsburgh.

All persons indebted to the above named firm, or to the aforesaid Thomas, Leonard, or Isaac, in their individual capacities, are requested to make payment to John Snyder, or James S. Stevenson, who are duly authorized to receive the same; and all those having demands against them are requested to call and have their amounts adjusted

J. S. STEVENSON,
JOHN SNYDER, } *Assignees.*

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1820.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & J. THOMPSON, Merchant Taylors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it has now become absolutely necessary that the books of the concern should be settled up, they give this notice, that Samuel Thompson is authorised to attend to this business, and that they earnestly request all who know themselves indebted to said firm, to come forward as soon as may be, and settle their accounts, and all who have claims against them, to present them for payment. They further note that if this reqnest is not complied with in a reasonable time, that all the accounts without distinction of persons, shall be put in the hands of a proper person for collection.

S. & J. Thompson, will in future carry on their former business under their separate names, and respectfully inform their friends and the public that any commands in their line of business will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN THOMPSON.

January 7.

GRAIN.

Present price of WHEAT 50 CTS.

RYE 45 Cents—CORN 40 Cents per Bushel.

Any person may avail themselves of *leisure, high Water and good Roads* to bring grain to the mill and should the prices not pleas, the grain may be left without bags, and a receipt will be given for the quantity and no charge for storage. A few dollars and any article that may be wanted will be advanced on each parcel. When the owner is satisfied the price is at its highest he may call and make sale of his grain. The mill due-bill, will be paid even before due in any article out of the store or which it may be in our power to obtain.

ON HAND,

Salt, Iron & Leather,

Saw and Grist mill Irons,

Paper, Tobacco, Fullers, Mill-stone & Timber wheel

Screws,

CASTINGS, generally, and a variety of other artcles.

Orders for any kind of WROUGHT IRON, STEEL OR BRASS WORK, will be promptly executed, and trade of various kinds taken in payment.

Dry Weather Mills.

The CORN SHELLER and GRINDER is improved so as to be an excellent substitute for a grist mill at all times, but particularly in dry weather; it will grind nearly one bushel per hour, with little force. It will shell from 10 to 15 bushels per hour. Small boys can operate it with effect. It occupies little room, and is as easily removed as a wheelbarrow. The former prices are much reduced, and any kind of trade will be taken in payment.—The public are requested to call and see it in operation.

Grinding of Metals;

Smiths Anvils, Turners tools, Mould-boards, Smoothing Irons, Axes of all kinds, knives and Scythes and almost every other article will be ground on moderate terms.

There are also first rate machinery for Turning Metal and Wood and Boring Iron.

Lumber;

LARGE TIMBER of many shapes, from 2 feet to 5 inches square.—Also, Long Plank of 50 feet and less. The above lumber contains all the varieties of shape and size, used by shipbuilders, or for extensive mechanical works or wheelwrights.

Pittsburgh Steam-Mill,

STONE HOUSE.

March 9.——tf.

A Most Valuable Estate FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Frederick Fogle,

Most respectfully informs the public that he has taken that well known stand,

Formerly kept by Major GEORGE STEWARD, corner of Fifth & Wood streets—sign of the

GOLDEN LAMB;

Where he is determined to keep a house of Entertainment equal to any in the Western Country. Having attached a large commodious building on 5th street to the Tavern stand, he will be enabled to keep families travelling to the West, with suitable and private apartments.

He has provided himself with a large and general assortment of Liquors, of a very superior quality, pure as invoiced in the West Indies. Attentive and correct servants will be kept, and none other.

From his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share that meed of public patronage which he will endeavor to acquire by the strictest attention to the establishment. He has spared no pains in the beauty of arrangement of a superior quality of BEDS, and furniture of every description.

A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has met with in his *Livery Establishment*, and begs leave to inform them that he intends to carry on the above business in all its variety as usual, in Diamond Alley. Also, Horses to hire. He also informs the public that he has taken that excellent Stable lately kept by Major Steward, on Wood street, where he shall be enabled to pay particular attention to any number of horses committed to his charge. The Stable may be designated from all others by a splendid figure of a horse in front.

F. FOGLE.

Pittsburgh, April 17.——tf

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,
Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

Spanish Soal Leather AND BUFFALOE BORES.

The subscribers have just received

5000 lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, August 31. tf

☞ On hand a few Kegs prime HOG'S LARD and half a ton of TALLOW.

Trotter's Warranted Rifle GUN-POWDER

(25lb Kegs—$8)

Rectified Lake Salt per barrel— $6
Window Glass 8 by 10 per box— 6
Heavy Span. Soal leather per lb—31cts

Juniata Bar, Roll'd, and Sheet Iron.

A General Assortment of

Juniata Nails and Brads,

(*Manufactured at the Juniata Nail Factory*)

KENTUCKY MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Refined Salt Petre,
Coffee in Bags,
Sheet Iron for Stove Pipe

For sale for cash or approved credit, by

STEELE & Co.

May 27, 1820.

A. Way & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

4 tons American Blister Steel,

6 tons SHEET IRON,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
1000 lbs Spanish Soal Leather,
Linseed Oil, by the barrel,

Queensware,

In Crates—assorted.

50 Boxes Spanish Cigars,
Garrets' warranted Snuff,

Bolting Cloths,

Of superior quality.

Together with a general assortment of Fresh and Seasonable

DRY-GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

April 6 ——tf.

Dupont's Powder.

FOR SALE A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

DUPONT'S

GUN-POWDER.

The character of this Powder being so generally known, it requires no further recommendation.

Attempts being made to impose inferior Powder on the public for that of Dupont's, and in some instances the kegs are branded with their names, but as we are commissioned to make sales for the Western country, there will be no danger of imposition.

GEO. BOGGS & Co.
Agents for the Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, February 22.

Just Published,

And for sale by

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

An entirely new and valuable work, entitled a

A TREATISE

ON

WALL COLOURING,

Containing the most correct and circumstantial information on the above subject, so that any person habituated to white-washing, cannot fail of good success in laying on any wall color whatever—observing the directions given in the book.

The work is founded on actual experience, and 22 years successful practice—

BY AUGUSTUS UZ.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

April 10.——tf

Braziers COPPER,

A large and elegant assortment of BRAZIERS COPPER, received on consignment, and will be sold low for cash, consisting of

SHEETS 30 by 60 inches from 12 to 34 lbs.
Raised Bottoms from 18 to 31 inches,
Flat Ditto from 18 to 36 inches
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18,
Block Tin in Pigs or Bars,
SHEET BRASS, Spelter, Iron & Tinn'd Rivits,

In addition to the above he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

Still Cocks and Rivits, Spelter Solder,
Screws for salt tubes,
Clock castings, in complete setts,
Gun mounting and Hatter's Stampers,

Bells,

Of all sizes and descriptions,

Castings in Brass of all descriptions,

Stills—of all sizes,

Fuller's, Hatters, Wash and Tea Kettles.
All articles of Copper and Sheet Iron made to order,

A large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware,

All of the above articles manufactured by the subscriber will be sold on as good as terms as they can be obtained either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or negociable paper.

George Miltenberger.

Pittsburgh, February 1.

SCYTHES.

APRIL 24, 1820.

WE the subscribers certify that we have used SCYTHES made at the Pine Creek Factory, marked M. B. Belknap & Co. and with pleasure assure our brother farmers, that they proved equal to any we have ever had in use.

JAMES POWER, WM. MORROW,
ROBERT MILLER, JNO. CRESINGER.
ELISHA BROOKS,

P. S. SCYTHES of the above description can be had, wholesale and retail, at BEAN & BUTLER'S, and many other stores in Pittsburgh.

Agency and Commission BUSINESS AT CINCINNATI.

C. W. GAZZAM, having made arrangements to establish himself at Cincinnati, for the purpose of transacting Commission & Agency Business only, offers his services to the manufacturers and merchants of Pittsburgh, pledging himself to devote his time and attention to promote the interests of those who may favour him with their commands—and punctually to remit, or otherwise dispose of the proceeds of goods consigned, according to their orders.

Reference to RICHARD BOWEN & Co.

May 22, 1820.——3t

To Western Merchants.

ALL persons indebted to ELLIOTT & RINK and JOHN ELLIOTT, Hardware Merchants late of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby cautioned against payment of any debts due to said firms, to JOHN C. JONES, who may produce authority to settle and receive the same—Said authority being now revoked on account of the improper conduct of the said Jones, will not hereafter be recognized.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
For himself and as acting partner of the late firm of Elliott & Rink.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1820. 3

Notice.

TO all the Children & legal representatives of ALEXANDER NEGLEY late of Pitt township,

TAKE NOTICE,

That in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to the Sheriff of Allegheny County, directed, an inquest will be held at the house of JACOB NEGLEY, in the township of Pitt in the county aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of July next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of ALEXANDER NEGLEY, late of the said township deceased, to and among his children and representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

MORGAN NEVILLE, Shff.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1820.

Sign of the GREENTREE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from Water to Front street, next door to the Post Office, in that large range of buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Miltenberger; situated in a healthy and mercantile part of the city, its contiguity to the numerous Warehouses and its centrality for business, will render it particularly advantageous to merchants and others. The house is airy and extensive, and no pains or expense has been spared to make it comfortable. Also, a very extensive Brick Stable has been fitted up in the best possible manner, and surpassed by none, with a carriage-house attached.

From her long experience in business, and being provided with every necessary, both as to comfort and convenience, together with that strict attention which will be paid, she hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal support she has heretofore received from her friends and the public.

MRS. MORROW.

Pittsburgh, April 17. 3m

The Cincinnati Gazette, Lexington Reporter and Nashville Whig, will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze,
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish & country Cigars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,
Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1820.——tf

Valuable Lands, *TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED.*

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable tracts of land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leet's district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance. On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contiguous to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchant mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh,

ALSO.

No. 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No; 404—containg 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

For the above described tracts or either of them, property in Pittsburgh or its vicinity or merchandise, will be taken in exchange, or they will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Charles Von Bonnhorst the proprietor, to Dr. James Agnew in Pittsburgh, who is well acquainted with the premises, or to JAMES HALL.

January 5.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. & G. R. Gilmore,

MONEY EXCHANGERS

Respectfully inform the public, that they have removed their

Exchange Office,

From the bank of the River, to the house lately occupied by *Johnston & Holmes*, Market street, three doors south of the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Where they will continue to transact all kinds of

Money Exchange,

as heretofore on the most liberal terms.

March 30. ——tf